The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

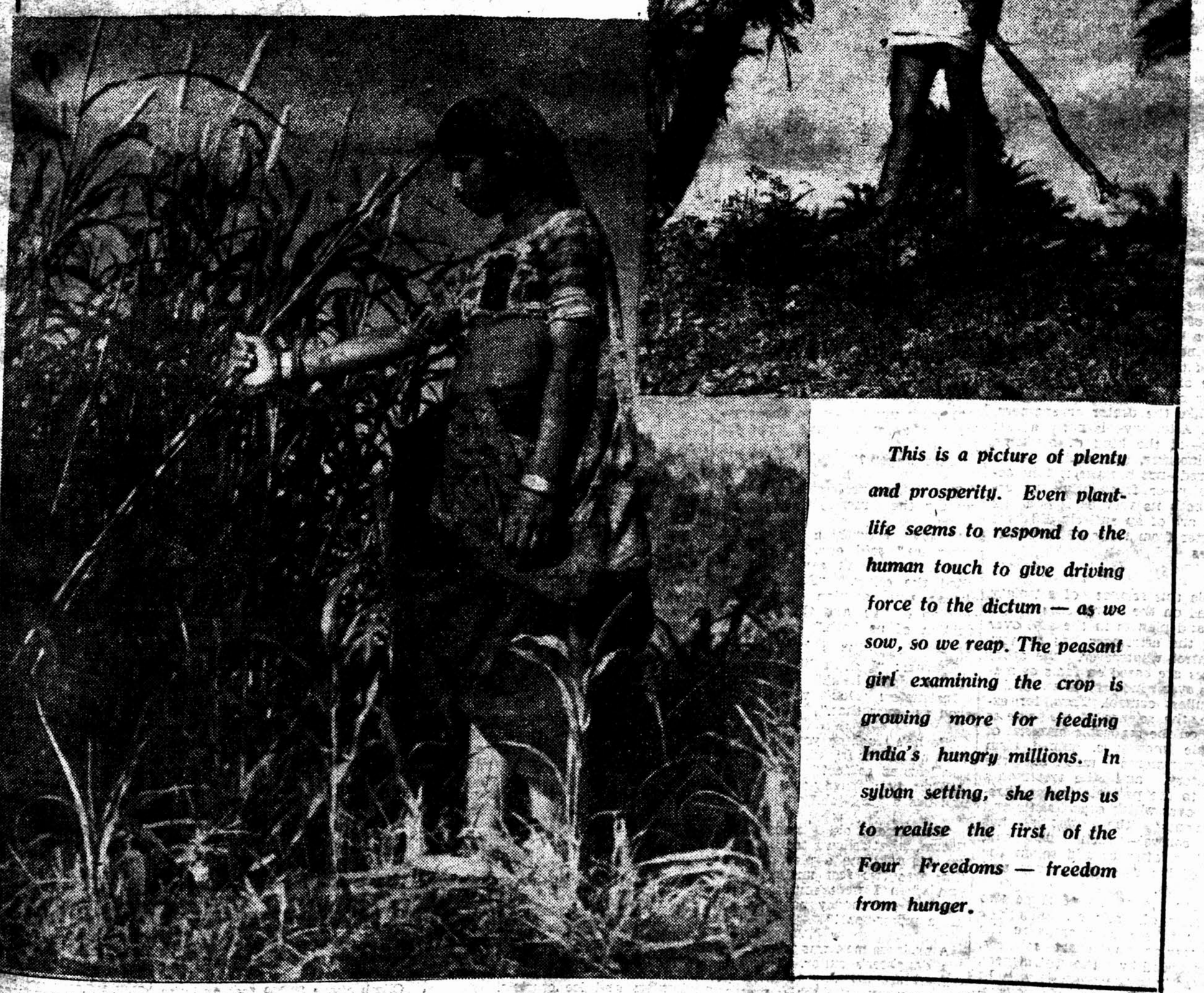
REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 26 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | 5 ANNAS In Pakistan

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE RAINS COME

Here is a son of the soil watching the sky and looking to the clouds for timely rain to satisfy earth's thirst. In recent times, monsoon has become a big gamble, leaving a long trail of drought and destruction. This year when the monsoon was delayed by a few days, people became anxious; this was turned into joy by plentiful showers.



This is a picture of plenty and prosperity. Even plant-life seems to respond to the human touch to give driving force to the dictum — as we sow, so we reap. The peasant girl examining the crop is growing more for feeding India's hungry millions. In sylvan setting, she helps us to realise the first of the Four Freedoms — freedom from hunger.

Civil Services Of Tomorrow

SEE PAGE 5

Is Astrology A Science?

*

BY V. S. MUDVEKAR

QUITE a hot controversy raged on the role of astrology in the Amar Hind Mandal's Spring Lecture Series at Dadar, a few days back, between a group of renowned astrologers on one side and a party of journalists on the other. Apart from the fun and friction created during the discussion, it provided zestful feast for thought.

The subject mooted three important issues:—(1) Whether Astrology is a science, (2) Whether it is a useful science, or (3) Whether it is a harmful science.

The following description or broad analysis of the popular notion of "science" will throw a flood of light on the subject, and facilitate consideration of the various aspects of the problem. That classification is as under:—

I—MATERIAL SCIENCE—This class may be said to include the real, rigid, or exact sciences such as Mathematics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Engineering, &c.

II—SENTIMENTAL SCIENCE—In this class will come the imaginative, mental, or sentimental Sciences such as Psychology, Theology and Palmistry.

III—COMPOSITE SCIENCE—This is a mixture of the above two classes. In this class will fall the science of medicine and others.

●

Now let us consider the problem under controversy in a little more detailed form. The well known fact that the science of astrology is based on the movements of the stars and planets in the sky, is admitted both by the supporters and opponents of the proposition. The real controversy is about:—(a) the influence, these planets are supposed to exert on men and mice of this earth; and (b) the efficacy of the astrologer's method of averting the bad effects of this celestial influence.

The line of argument adopted by the supporters of the proposition, viz. the Astrologers, is briefly like this. Astrology is as good a science as medicine or engineering. If it sometimes fails in its results, it fails in the same way as medicine or Engineering—like the death of a patient, for example, at the hands of a skilful surgeon; or the fall of a bridge built by a renowned engineer. In other words, the fault of the failure is not of the science of astrology, but of the astrologer, who is also a human being like the doctor or engineer.

Now, Astrology is not a real science—of the kind of medicine or engineering, with which it is compared—not because it fails occasionally—or frequently—but because both its very basis and its effects are of an entirely different character from those of the exact sciences.

●

While this science of astrology is based on the movements of the stars and planets in the sky, over which the astrologer has no sort of control whatsoever, the other sciences are based on facts or materials over which the scientist has the fullest control. Thus, for example, the science of medicine is based on the malleable material of tangible knowledge, gained from the experiments made in the laboratory, and the treatments given to the patients in the hospital—over which experiments and treatments the doctor has full control—which he can, and does, alter or add to, in the light of his daily experience and observation.

As for the effects of these two categories of science, astrology neither fails nor succeeds in the *same way* as the exact sciences, as contended by the astrologers, but exactly in the *opposite way*. In cases where it succeeds, it succeeds as an accident or exception; and in cases where it fails, it fails as a general rule. The case with the other real sciences, medicine for example, is exactly the opposite of this state of things. That is to say, in cases where medicine fails, it fails as an accident, and where it succeeds, it succeeds as a rule.

Even a blind man firing shot after shot at a target, may happen to hit the bull's eye. But can

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

"He's got ten thousand a year, but he's bald."

"My dear, you mean he's bald, but he's got ten thousand a year!"

*

"I dreamed of you last night," he told her.

"Indeed!" said she, coldly.

"Yes, then I woke up and put on another eiderdown."

*

A firm received an urgent letter from its Sahara branch.

"Our desert outpost's short of water again," reported the chief clerk.

"Rot," snapped the boss. "They always are."

"But it's vital now," said the clerk. "The stamp's attached with a paper clip."

*

She was fat and over forty, but still kittenish. The young man she had cornered at the dance was thinking hard for some excuse to escape. At last he murmured: "Do you remember the youngster who used to tickle you under the chin at school?"

"Oh!" she exclaimed, guishingly, "so that's who you are!"

"No," said he, blandly. "That was my father."

*

A farmer, tired of being single, went to town, chose a wife, married her, put her on the back of his horse and started home.

Suddenly the horse stumbled. "That's once," said the farmer, and went on his way. The horse stumbled again. "That's twice," said the farmer. The third time the horse stumbled the farmer said, "That's three times." He and his bride dismounted, and he took his rifle and shot the animal.

"Whatever possessed you to do that?" the bride asked; and she thereupon began a long-winded tirade about the farmer's stupidity. He listened for several minutes, looked steadily at his wife, and remarked, quietly. "That's once."

*

A policeman walked into a church while a wedding was in progress. "Is a man called Dashington-Binks being married here today?" he asked the verger.

"He's being married now," was the reply.

"Well, I have a warrant for his arrest."

"Friends of the bridegroom on the right-hand side of the church, please."

*

"I work my fingers to the bone for you every day and what do I get?"

"Sore fingers?"

*

Two college professors were discussing the increasing cost of living.

"I say everything is always going up," said one.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," replied the other. "For instance, there's your opinion of me, my opinion of you, and the students' opinion of us both."

*

Learner: "I don't like the look of the horse's head."

Instructor: "Don't worry, you'll soon get over that."

*

"So he's teaching you to swim?" Joan asked her friend. "What have you learned so far?"

"That he's twenty-one, single, and has a good job."

*

"You know, old man," said Brown, "that fellow's too smart for me. He sold me a plot of land that was two feet under water, and when I went round and demanded my money back he sold me a motor-boat!"

*

A business man was interviewing his daughter's suitor. "I regret I cannot see my way to allow you to marry my daughter at present," he said, "but give me your name and address and if nothing better turns up in the near future, you may hear from me again."

*

"Did you ever long for death?" asked the soulful, dyspeptic young man of the practical young woman. It was the fourth call he had made on her that week, and she was sleepy.

"Whose death do you mean?" she asked in a dry, discouraging tone.

Said the pretty crooner to her wealthy admirer: "You're such a darling, Mr. Riche. Please don't think I love you because you're worth a million. I'd love you as much if you were worth only five hundred thousand!"

*

He had just reached home after a long business journey and was in no mood to submit to a flood of questions from his jealous wife.

"Have you thought of me?" she asked, sharply.

"Oh, yes," he said, serenely.

"You're sure?"

"Quite sure. I missed you so badly that I took lodgings at the Nag's Head."

*

"Whenever I try to do the right thing, I put my foot in it," a young hostess moaned. "At my party last night, one of my guests started a naughty story and I told him he could just get his hat and go home."

"A little drastic perhaps," her friend suggested, "but your heart was in the right place anyway. What happened?"

"Half the other guests went with him—to hear the rest of the story," the hostess wailed.

Tommy was showing off his new bicycle. He went up the road, and on coming back shouted to his mother: "Look, Mum—no hands!"

"Oh, be careful, Tommy!" said his mother. "You'll hurt yourself!"

Tommy laughed, and cycled up the road again. When he next appeared he called out: "Look, Mum—no feet!"

"Oh, be careful!" repeated his mother. "You'll hurt yourself!"

Again Tommy went off up the road, and it was some time before he reappeared. When he did, however, he called out, not quite so cheerfully: "Look, Mum—no teeth!"

*

A soldier about to go overseas told Bert Parks that he was "sort of engaged." The "Double or Nothing" emcee asked what he meant.

"I've picked the girl," explained the soldier, "but I haven't asked her yet."

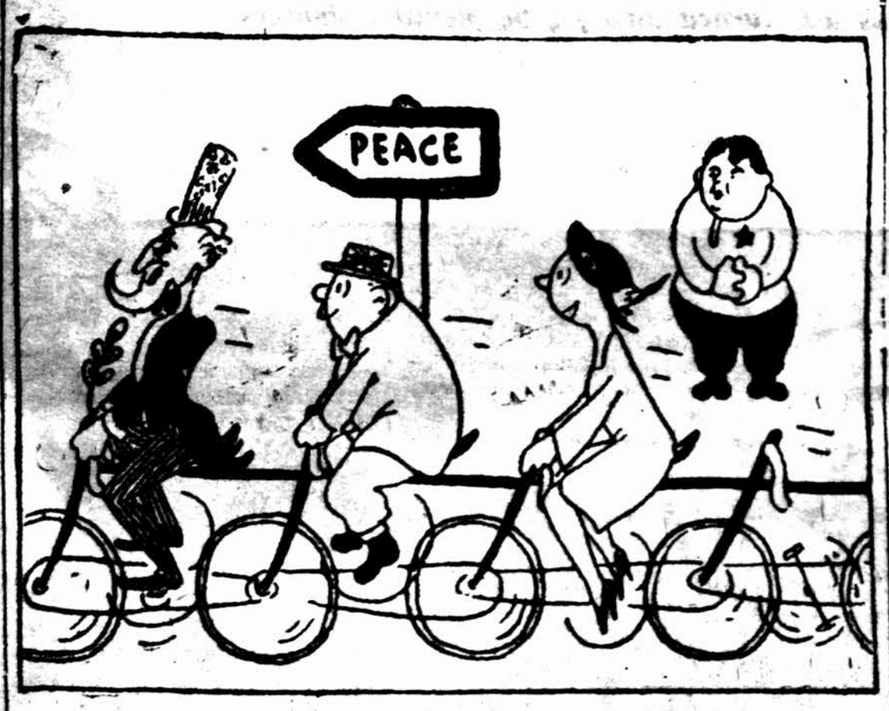
"What if she says no?" Parks asked him.

"Then she'll be just as unreliable as all women."

"If women are so unreliable, why do you want to marry one?"

The soldier shrugged. "What else is there to marry?"

'BERMUDA-BOUND'



'La Derniere Heure', Brussels.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS OF AIR TRAVELLERS

AIR travel getting to be old hat with you? Find it boring from takeoff to touchdown?

Then take some sky-watching tips from Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, of the General Electric Research Laboratory. You'll find that an ordinary plane ride can be turned into an absorbing search for some of the most spectacular shows on earth.

Under favourable conditions, he said, you may see mirages of buildings, mountains, cities and lakes. At night you may see mirages of light, which are often tagged as flying saucers.

The most striking mirage the weather scientist ever saw was a phantom mountain range towering high over the horizon as his plane flew over New York's La Guardia airfield.

Window Scene

Common phenomena seen from a plane window include "the glory," a bright-coloured ring encircling the plane's shadow, a white rainbow or "cloudbow," and other products of light-scattering and refraction caused by moisture droplets and ice crystals.

"The glory" and "cloudbows" are products of water droplets.

You may also see a halo circling the sun at a distance of 22 degrees, or the width of your outstretched fingers, arm extended, thumb touching the sun.

Look closer and you may see "sun dogs"—*parhelia* to the scientist. They are brilliant, and usually vividly-coloured spots, standing watch on opposite sides of the sun.

Sky travellers also are counselled to keep a sharp eye out for a sun streak, a bright streamer dropping precipitously down from the sun. This sight, Dr. Schaefer explained is produced by the reflection from ice crystals as they drift toward the earth.

"At times," Dr. Schaefer said, "you may see a mock sun appearing below the horizon, placed there by freak light-reflecting crystals."

This mock sun, he said, appears to be "the same distance below the horizon as the sun is above it."

Trails

Notice, if they occur, the condensation trails spiraling off the propeller tips and you'll see small clouds being formed.

"These condensation trails are set up when the air is expanded rapidly and cooled below the dew-point," Dr. Schaefer points out. At temperatures below freezing, prop blades whirling at high speeds can produce ice crystals.

Climb above 30,000 feet and the exhaust forms ice crystals. They may leave a shining white plume stretching from horizon to horizon in the vast blue.

If you are truly lucky while on a flight, you may see the sun or moon as brightly-coloured disks, sometimes blue. This striking effect is caused by the presence of uniform particles of ice, smoke, water or dust.

From this highly irregular display sprang the term, "once in a blue moon," Dr. Schaefer reported.

Long Grey Man Of Ben Macdhui

*

BY RICHARD HAMILTON

WE have all heard of the Abominable Snowman that stalks the higher reaches of the Himalayas. But what about Ferlas Mor, or The Long Grey Man of Ben Macdhui — Britain's second highest mountain?

In legend, Ferlas Mor has haunted the desolate peak in the Cairngorms, nearly 4,300 feet high, for centuries. But it is only fairly recently that The Long Grey Man has emerged into something startlingly near to fact, writes the author in 'Tit-Bits.'

The first reliable report came from Professor Collie about twenty years ago. An experienced and level-headed mountaineer, he was leaving the summit of Ben Macdhui one night, when he heard crunching noises in the snow. They came regularly — about one to every three or four of his own footsteps. He tried to dismiss them as nonsense, but the eerie crunch....crunch followed him through the mist.

●

He was seized with uncontrollable terror, although he was quite accustomed to being alone on the hills. Floundering and slipping among the boulders that strew the high plateau of the mountain, he ran as fast as he could until he reached Rothiemurcus Forest, three thousand feet below.

A similar story is told by Mr. Densham, another experienced climber. Just after the war, he was alone at the top of Ben Macdhui, admiring the view and eating his sandwiches. A mist came down and he heard some strange noises, but he dismissed them, being quite sure that the tales of the Grey Man were all imagination.

After a bit, however, he heard crunching noises and began to get alarmed. This soon developed into terror and an overwhelming desire to get off the mountain. He took to his heels before he knew what he was doing and realized only just in time that he was heading straight for the Lurcher's Crag — a precipice several hundred feet high.

He found it extremely difficult even to deflect his course, felt as if someone was pushing him to the top of the Crag — and then over it into space. He just managed to avoid it, but didn't stop running.

●

It may be that sounds can be accounted for and that an eerie atmosphere may frighten the best of us. But what about those who have seen the Grey Man? On a June midnight, the famous mountaineer Dr. Kellas was climbing Ben Macdhui with his brother. As they neared the cairn, Dr. Kellas waited behind and was surprised to see a tall lone figure walking up from the Larig — a deep gash or ravine on one side of Ben Macdhui — and wander round the cairn where his brother was waiting.

He was even more startled to see that the figure was as tall as the cairn — about ten feet high.

A bit later, the figure turned round and walked off towards the Larig. Dr. Kellas was intrigued to know about this solitary climber and asked his brother who he was. The brother had seen nothing.

●

During the war, Densham had another strange experience on the mountain. He was at the top with a friend when he noticed that the man seemed to be talking to himself out loud. On closer examination, he decided that his friend was talking to someone on the other side of the cairn, and walked round it. It was some time before he realized that he had joined in the conversation, and that the two of them had been talking apparently intelligently to some person or thing invisible. But afterwards they could not remember what had been said.

Many climbers have spoken of a feeling of intense depression, and an awareness of a presence, on the upper slopes of Ben Macdhui. One, accompanied by his dog which showed every sign of terror, described it as an evil

(Continued on Page 23 col.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

WOMEN SPREAD OUT IN MANY PROFESSIONS

Career Off Beaten Track Pays Good Dividend

HUNDREDS of women qualify each year as teachers, doctors, nurses and stenographers from our universities and schools for specific training. The larger cities of India are teeming with stenographers waiting to climb behind typewriters in the offices that crowd the business centres. These young aspirants to public service feel the nation owes them an explanation for the prolonged unemployment they are obliged to suffer.

BY *Perveez Viccaji*

Perhaps the root of the problem lies in the initiative taken by the girls themselves in the choice of their careers. Unless they have a stubborn inclination towards a certain profession, the young girls stepping out of our schools and colleges should strive to keep away from the more crowded fields of work, such as teaching or stenography. I make this remark not only from the point of view of financial scope, but also in the interest of keeping alive the flame of enthusiasm through the daily routine of long hours of work. Today a large percentage of our girls upon desultorily achieving their basic academic qualifications, drift into the vocations that look like the straightest line to security. Yet, when the first flush of "bringing home the bacon" has worn off, an increasing feeling of drudgery creeps under their skin. It is at this stage they realise that with a little more effort they could have cut out a less mechanical and more interesting future, which required more specific skill or higher qualities of the mind.

COBBLER WOMAN

While we are on the topic of skill, have you heard of a cobbler woman in India? One of the busiest thoroughfares of Bombay can boast of presenting this strange sight. Under the scanty shade of a dirty canvas stretched across two poles, sits this humblest of champions for the emancipation of women. This woman of the cobbler class has defied the unvoiced decree of custom which has bound women with the strength akin to law for so many years.

It remains for our more "educated" women to throw off the lethargy with which they take the beaten path. I am not implying that our women should take up gruesome jobs like that of the butcher or the grave-digger.

Let us leave that to the rougher sex. What the women can pick up for their livelihood are occupations like accountancy, share-broking or even becoming bus conductors, if not bus drivers! Architecture and engineering are also professions that women have laid their hands on, although women mechanical engineers are offered no break in India in spite of receiving extensive training in that line in the United Kingdom. The National Cadet Corps is also training women in field work and it is to be seen whether they shall be taken into the regular forces in the case of emergency. The Punjab Government is making effective use of its Women Police and why not?

WOMEN IN BANKS

If you do not believe that there are more women clerks and officers than stenographers in the Indian banks, look at the Central Bank of India in Bombay. This particular bank has in its employment brilliant women M.A.'s B.A.'s, M.Coms., M.A. LL.B's and B. Com's, to say nothing of the more modest qualifications, and these ladies have been working for the better part of their lives in responsible positions in the bank. A certain efficient lady died in harness last year after 33 years' service in the bank. There are others too who have nearly as many years' service behind them.

MISS SURVEYOR, who is in charge of Statistics, feels there is a definite reason behind the employment of women in banks. With an unbiassed mind this zealous advocate of women's rights can supply interminable reasons why women are more capable of handling bank work than men.

She lists integrity, gentleness, patience and politeness to customers as some of the requisites of a good banker which can be found ingrained in the nature of woman. "And then, the woman knows the ins and outs of the world"—hence her usefulness in gauging the vogues and values of commodities like textiles and preservable food products which are offered to the bank as securities.

Miss Surveyor's statistics also show that women are more conscientious workers than men, as the former have a greater sense of duty, which does not allow them to ask for an hour or two off for the movies or some such mission of pleasure. "Women ask for leave mostly when there is a sick child at home, for instance," expounds Miss Surveyor "and the sacrificing nature of woman helps her to rise to the occasion when there is a little extra work to be done" — The men could waste more time in protestations.

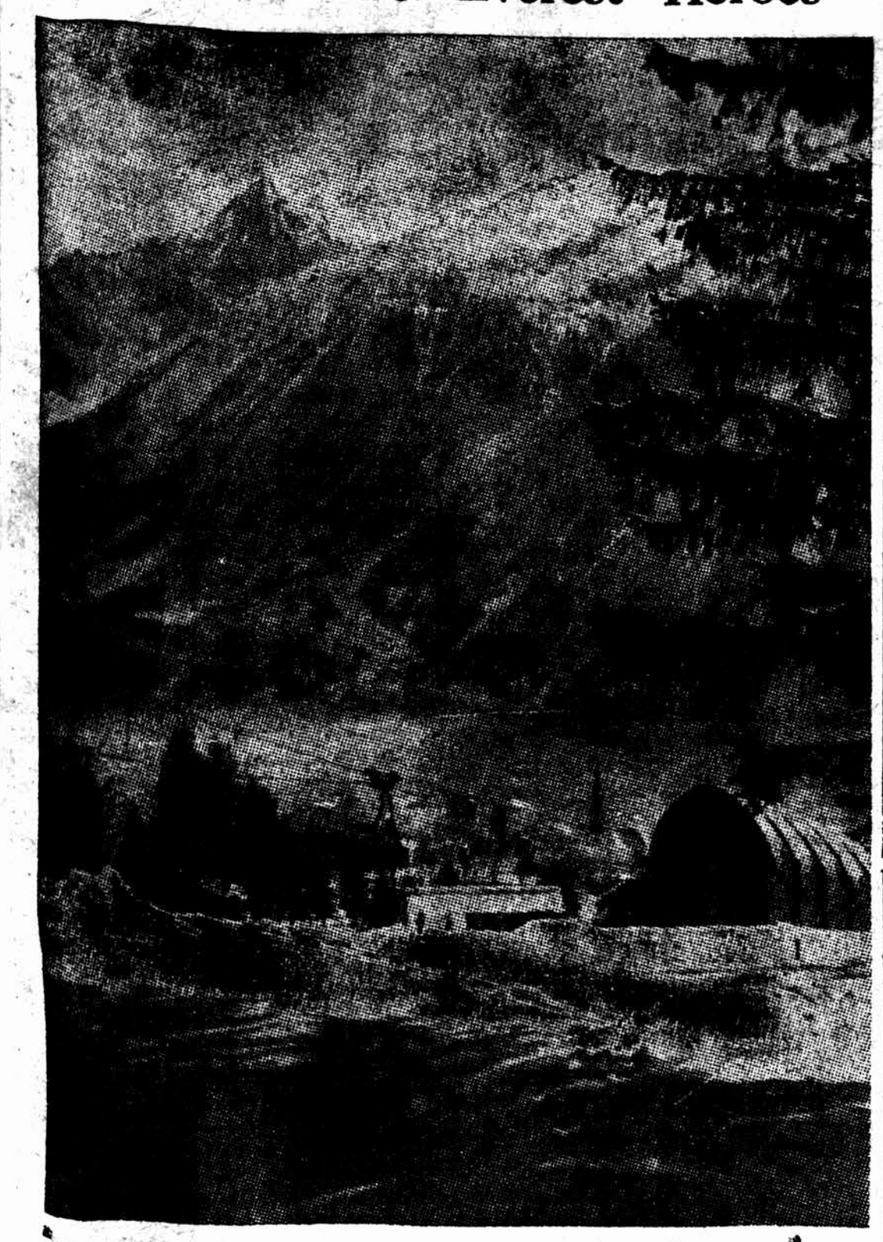
Miss Surveyor, in whose family the women never stuck to their homestead has always felt in her the urge of championing the cause of equal rights and opportunities for women. As far back as the early 20's, the pioneering spirit of her mother encouraged the daughters to take up careers. When her father died, Miss Surveyor was saved from going into the orphanage by the efforts of her Principal, who was one of India's early woman educationists. Miss Surveyor won the Colah Scholarship for her brilliant success in the Matriculation.

UNBEATEN TRACK

From a tender age, Miss Surveyor was very much interested in the unbeaten track. She even tried to take up engineering, but the University was not ripe enough to accept women in that line. Before she joined the Sydenham College

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 2)

Invitation To Everest Heroes



The news of the astounding success of Colonel Hunt's Everest expedition has been received with enthusiasm in the French Alpine circles. The Alpine resort of Chamonix, the French capital of mountaineering and an international winter sports resort has been most happy about this brilliant achievement. When the news broke in this lofty township, there were scenes of joy among the legios of eunthusiasts of snow and young mountaineers making their debut in the hazards of the Alps. The Mayor of Chamonix, Mr. Paul Payot, gave expression to the universal feeling, by addressing a telegram to Colonel Hunt inviting him and the Everest heroes to spend fifteen days this summer at Chamonix.

Moticher Weir — on the Left Bank Mahim Canal of the Kakrapar Project.

TAMING TURBULENT TAPI RIVER

Kakrapar Weir Heralds New Prosperity

A NEW era of prosperity will dawn for the Surat farmer tomorrow when Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power, Government of India, will formally open the Kakrapar Weir and Canal Project on the Tapi River, and release the first irrigation water into the Chalthan Branch of the Left Bank Main Canal system. No longer will the farmer have to gaze towards the sky for merciful showers at the end of the monsoon season to save his crops.

On several occasions failure of rains at the most crucial period has been a frequent phenomenon in this region. Henceforth water from the project which, incidentally, is the first in the Five-Year Plan to be constructed and put into operation by the Central Water and Power Commission, will be available in plenty when needed most.

Kakrapar, a tiny village 50 miles from Surat on the lower reaches of the Tapi river, has given its name to the project. It was once famous for 'kankar' used for making roads, and because investigations on the Tapi first started here, this village became associated with the project.

Rising in the dense forests of Madhya Pradesh, the Tapi courses through Betul, Amraoti and Nimar districts for about 200 miles and enters the Bombay State a little beyond Burhanpur. Collecting the waters of numerous tributaries, it meanders another 250 miles through the Khandesh and Surat districts of Bombay State before emptying itself into the Gulf of Cambay. In the region of Kakrapar, the Tapi has dug for itself a deep channel with high banks. On both sides stretch miles of cotton and "jowar" fields and banana orchards.

RICH SOIL

As one travels from Surat to Kakrapar over a country track encountering jerks and jolts, and clouds of dust, one is sustained by the thought that the new road now under construction nearby will soon be ready. The black soil on either side of the road is rich and good for cotton, but its fertility cannot be fully exploited due to unreliable monsoons. The waters from the weir will now help overcome Nature's whims.

The Tapi's catchment area is 26,000 sq. miles with an average rainfall of 29 inches, nearly all of which occurs during the monsoon, yielding a mean annual run off of 16 million acre feet. A small part of this water is today being utilised for irrigation.

Similarly, the basin's abundant timber wealth which can be converted into paper, rayon and plywood, besides being used in construction, is lying unexploited for want of power. Navigation too has suffered from neglect, being possible only up to Surat at distance of 12 miles from the sea.

The Central Water and Power Commission took up the investigation into the scientific and planned utlisation of the waters of the Tapi in 1946. It was found that the basin could be conveniently divided into three parts, each of which could be developed independently without prejudicing an integrated scheme for the entire valley.

The lower portion of the basin possessed attractive possibilities and its development was given priority. The work has been divided into three stages. The first stage is further sub-divided into two parts. The first part provides for a weir at Kakrapar and canal systems on both sides; the second which is under investigation by experts includes the building of a storage dam to a partial height and canals to irrigate an additional area of 4,79,000 acres. Its completion will permit considerable perennial irrigation. The second stage involves the raising of the storage dam to its full height, and installation of hydro-electric power and transmission lines. The third stage envisages the construction of a 16-mile long power canal from the Kakrapar weir to the river edge opposite Piparia Village to take advantage of a 107-foot drop for generating more electricity.

THE PROJECT

On a massive rocky outcrop stretching across the river from bank to bank, the Kakrapar weir is 2,538 feet long and the height above the deepest point in the river bed is 45 feet.

The Left and Right Bank Main Canal regulators tower over the weir to a height of 53 feet. The length of the weir originally was 2,500, but it was reduced to enable a better off-take of the Right Bank Canal which is an important component of the project.

The noise and din of machinery mingled with the voices of some 2,000 workers echoed and re-echoed in the valley for well nigh over a year in order to complete the Kakrapar Weir within the time set. It was a race against the clock and everyone—workmen, officers, staff and contractors —worked with martial regularity and unison.

The weir will command a gross area of 8,00,000 acres, of which 6,51,000 acres will be irrigated annually. The scheme is an economical one as the cost of development per acre is about Rs. 100. The increase in the yield of foodgrains will

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 2)

Tradition Of Freedom Of Press

PROBE INTO CONDITIONS IN INDIA TODAY

BY "P"

IN the elaborate questionnaire issued by the Press Commission, appointed by the Government of India, one question asked is; "In what does Freedom of the Press consist? Is there a difference between freedom of expression and Freedom of the Press?"

On the surface, it looks all too simple an inquiry, but the answer is, indeed, complex!

When the editor or publisher of a newspaper or periodical feels that he has published news or views in the best interests of the people in general, and his readers in particular, having no doubts or fears about what he did, then, you may safely say that he has exercised the freedom of the Press.

In using that freedom, he should see to it, as far as possible that he offended the susceptibilities of none, and satisfied all those who read the publication. But, he cannot please all the people all the time; he must some time displease some folk, though unintentionally. It will happen, then, only in exceptional cases, but the rule is, Freedom of the Press shall always be directed towards the good of the people, to their general appreciation, and concurrence with the editor or publisher. It might be that, the Press is the 'mirror' of the people's feelings, but then, people are not always philosophers, professors, thinkers, scholars or intellectuals. Even they, are liable to go wrong! When they do, it is the function of the Press to take a strong stand to correct them, and that, in the best interests of the people. In running a free Press those who do it, should be actuated by no other motive than serving the people, the State, and every one else. He who has such a laudable ideal before him, can always be the proud possessor of the Freedom of the Press, which he takes as his inalienable right in a free country.

The man who is zealous of such a freedom must be fully conscious of his vast responsibilities, and he must have discipline and a sense of judgment which must be unfaltering, in most cases. He must be, further, free from cheap emotions, must prize his duty above every other consideration, must have a high standard of personal character and must feel that his actions help or hinder the happiness of society. In the hands of such a man, the Freedom of the Press shall always be an asset.

DIFFERENT

Of course, *freedom of expression* is different from the Freedom of the Press. The first concerns the freedom of the individual, but the other is a collective-affair. Free expression of views through the platform, the radio, the megaphone, all come within the purview of freedom of expression, while anything done to express yourself through the printing press, is generally concerning the Freedom of the Press. When I consider this question, I am not unaware of the fact that even writing letters to a friend is something coming within the orbit of freedom of expression. Again, I am also aware of the fact that when the British Government of India sealed the printing Presses of some publications, during the Non-Co-operation Movement, valiant Indian editors even took to writing out their papers by hand. But, in the case of both Freedom of the Press and freedom of expression, we are primarily governed by the *freedom of conscience.*

Then, the Press Commission *questionnaire* also asks, whether the freedom of the Press should be absolute, should it be the same at all times, in all countries?

In viewing this matter, I feel such a freedom in a country, is largely governed by the level of education the people had. Because, the Freedom of the Press can flourish only in that free country where people could generally appreciate its worth. Then, if the Press should enjoy absolute freedom, it all depends on the type of people who had it with them.

We are also asked, whether it should ever be restricted?

Suppose, there is a war by which the country is affected! There might be Pacifists. If they write a letter to the editor protesting against their countrymen taking arms, the State would naturally resent publication of it, taking into view the emergent situation. Here then, the question is, whether the editor would print such a letter? If he does, taking the great responsibility associated with his act, then, he must have very firm grounds to do so. Then, it is his duty to see to it whether the vast majority of his countrymen wanted to go to war or not? In the alterative, he might take the view that by his country's involvement in the war, the ultimate result would be the ruin of his people. Now, in such a situation, an editor might take courage into both his hands and warn editorially his government to keep aloof, because his sense of duty had driven him to such a view. It would not be for him to feel, at that time, "My Government, right or wrong"! It is a case of the man exercising the Freedom of the Press in the best interest of his country, and no State would be justified in scotching him, and take away the Freedom of the Press from his hands.

DURING WAR

Did we not take a firm attitude to express our emphatic protest through the Press in 1939, when Lord Linlithgow got this country involved in the Hitlerian war, much against the wishes of the people? The Press freely expressed itself in the matter. Still, were the majority of papers ever disturbed by the Government? That was a good point in favour of the British Government of India, that time. Yet, during the First World War, when the late Maulana Mahomed Ali in his 'Comrade' weekly came out with stirring anti-war editorials, say about the year 1916, was he not taken prisoner at once? It was all, then, a question of circumstances, the type of Government we had, so on and so forth!

In discussing at length this question of restriction, what I mean to say is, if the State prefers to do it, at times, the State should have valid reasons, even as the Press is justified on its part in taking to a certain line of thought. But then, is there not always room for conciliation, understanding, and agreement between the Press and the State, even in times of an emergency? While it is always there, why should the State think of choking the Press?

MORLEY'S DICTUM

Lord Morley said that the word 'free' represented to an Englishman the noblest aspiration that ever animated his bosom.

Macaulay thought that no freedom-loving, civilized man would ever grudge the same freedom he enjoyed to another!

Viewed in this context, if the State should have its freedom to act as it wished, it should accord the same freedom to the Press, because on the Freedom of the Press depends the freedom of the country, and the people, as a whole.

"Like a Free Parliament, the Free Press keeps the people free", observed Mr. W. L. Andrews, the distinguished editor of the *Yorkshire Post,* in the course of a recent article. The ink of the scholar was more sacred than the blood of the martyr, held Mahomed, the great Prophet.

IN THE U. S. A.

Realizing such fine ideals, the founders of political freedom in the United States, since the 18th century, have been emphasizing the need for a Free Press. In the very Constitution of the United States, it is stated that the "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press." Alike, George Mason in his Virginia 'Declaration of Rights' stated, that the "Freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained, but by a despotic Government."

Again, the great President Jefferson always swore by the Freedom of the Press when he said that the freedom of his country depended on the Freedom of the Press, which could not be limited without being lost!

While great minds have thought on such lines, in the present century those fine ideals appear to have been forgotten or thrown to the winds by a type of people who prefer to play the role of despots.

WORST ENEMY

Now, in the very same country where such prophets of freedom like Jefferson once lived, we find today a Senator MaCarthy! This man may safely be described as the worst enemy of the Freedom of the Press in the post-war world.

Suffering from that bitter desease known as Soviethobea, MaCarthy is all suspicion on a lot of intellectuals in his country, including many newspaper editors whose freedom he seeks to curb. He once indicted the famous columnist Drew Pearson, but he neatly freed himself from the net of Congressional inquiry about his conduct. Now, there is Prof. Owen Lattimore, having Pearson's ordeal! Against such unwarranted persecutions, the American Society of Newspaper Editors recently condemned MaCarthy's Congressional inquiries directed against editors, by 43 to 32 votes. Writing on this affair, the 'Nation' of New York, the powerful Socialist-organ, in its issue dated May 9, observed:

"Now, at long last, the eloquent editorials on the freedom of the Press which have consumed so much of good newsprint these many years, will be put to test. Will the great Dailies capitulate, or will they decide now is the time to bring to an end an ignoble witch-hunt which in a time of crisis and great danger has divided the nation, and held it up to ridicule abroad....If the big dailies hesitate, they will have not only destroyed the spirit and purpose of a Free Press; they will have aided their own destruction as well."

EXEMPLARY

While there are still disputes and divergent views in the modern world on what constitutes real political freedom, I am not surprised there are all kinds of notions existing as to what makes up the true Freedom of the Press, and to what extent it should be allowed? In this connection, I feel, that if a Free Press must exist, then, it very much depends on the responsible folk who shall man it. They shall always be guarantors of a Free Press, and no state can throttle their freedom. In this connection, let me quote the example of Ramananda Chatterjee and Kamakshi Natarajan. Both of them wrote freely for several decades, exercising the full Freedom of the Press, and no one ever stood in their way. Enjoying personal prestige and admiration of their countrymen, both these great editors wrote freely and no one touched their liberty, even once!

"FIRST THINGS FIRST!"

Berryman in 'The Washington Star.'

ROLE OF EDITORS AND THE STATE

'RASAGULLAS'

Again, take the case of the Ghosh Brothers of the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika'. Of course, they wrote the most against the British rulers of the country, and were troubled often by the hand of authority. But, take it from me, the man who feels zealous of the Freedom of the Press, can always have it whether he is threatened by law or not! For instance, when the Bengal Government warned Motilal Ghosh not to write political editorials, he began to write on such topics as 'Rasagulla' in the leader column! What he wrote, then, was not about that delicacy of Bengal literally, but it was a sweet political thesis in disguised form which all could, of course, relish! It all depends on a writer as to how he deals with a problem and in what way. You can write on anything and everything you want, using clever language, apt expressions and just conclusions, all the time giving everyone the impression that you do it in the best interests of your readers, and the general masses. The Ghosh Brothers were fine examples of such writing, in their days.

CLASSIC EDITORIAL

When Lord Curzon, in his Convocation Address at the Calcutta University, mildly insulted our people saying that telling lies was our special virtue, Motilal Ghosh wrote a slashing editorial and proved His Lordship was a great liar himself! This, he did by quoting Curzon's own writings in a book as to how he uttered a falsehood to the Korean Empress regarding his own age!

That editorial of Motilal became such a classic that it is quoted in A. G. Gardner's famous book of pen-portraits, in the chapter where he writes about Curzon.

Here, the point is this. So long as you are on firm grounds of reason and truth, you need fear no power on earth, but on the other hand, can exercise the Freedom of the Press with a stout heart to the fullest extent you wish.

IN INDIA

It has been my belief, right or not, that the Freedom of the Press in India is not very much curbed by the State. Indeed, we do enjoy a large measure of that freedom today, viewed in a general sense. Of course, the State passes laws and regulations in self-defence, from time to time, to safeguard itself from the taunts of the Press.

But then, much of the Freedom of the Press in India is killed by editors and newspaper proprietors themselves in this country. They do so unintentionally. In their fear and anxiety to keep themselves on righteous lines of professional conduct, they fail to exercise the Freedom of the Press adequately.

In some cases, their want of adequate knowledge about professional ethics also prevents them from being just. To have a Free Press in the country, those who run it must have a free mind, and an approach to every problem on the mere consideration of right or wrong, just or unjust, meritorious or dull. If an intellectual like Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, a famous Communist, wrote an article on 'bee-keeping', even that would not be published by some of our conservative-minded newspapers! They are more inclined to judge the politics of the writer, not the brilliance of his brain's output! The case will be different in a country like the United States. Even an anti-Communist paper like the 'New York Times' would publish a Communist's scintilliating article on Communism and it will be judged on the merits of its substance, thoughts, ideas and the manner of excellent literary treatment in prose. If all these tests were fulfilled, it was small matter for the paper that the writer was a Communist in his political leanings.

EDITOR'S DUTY

Though, we have a Republican status politically, I am afraid we have not properly understood the sacredness of every man, nor do we treat man and man in the same way on humanitarian considerations, in the first instance. If we have a Republican Constitution, our Pres should function with a Republican spirit in conduct, is it not?

The social dividing lines and inequalities of wealth and poverty, should be by no means weighing before the eyes of editors who want to preserve the Freedom of the Press, since the functions of their calling are even greater than that of Supreme Court judges.

The editor who is not free in mind and who does not allow freedom of expression to those opposed to his views, has no right to expect Freedom of the Press to be guaranteed to him by the State!

Therefore, it is for the people themselves, in the first instance, to put their house in order and prove that they are themselves free in what all they do, before expecting the State to honour them with the freedom they seek.

One bar to the Freedom of the Press is its control by individuals who cannot understand the seriousness of that freedom, and because the people of

(Continued on Page 19 Col. 4)

CIVIL SERVICES OF TOMORROW

By N.V. Gadgil, M.P.

IT is said that one of the greatest assets which Britain transferred to the Indian Government was the "IRON FRAME" of administration. No doubt the Civil Service has played a very important part in stabilising the hard-won freedom, but in the context of a welfare state, it needs a complete overhaul. In this article, Shri N. V. Gadgil with his experience of the Civil Services gives a survey of what the Civil Services are today and what they ought to be.

ONE of the greatest problems that has attracted the attention of the public as well as of the Government is the re-organisation of the Civil Service in this country. The constitution, the functions and the purposes for which the Indian Civil Service was constituted are no longer valid.

The Indian Civil Service was an instrument of the maintainance of British Rule in India and the idea of benevolent despotism was behind the conception. There is no doubt that many I.C.S. men have been liberal in their political outlook and have shown broad human sympathies in the matter of administration. But the main factor remains that the Indian Civil Service was an instrument fashioned by the British Government for their specific and imperialistic purposes. The Civil Service did consist of able and honest and efficient men. It is not contended that the Civil Service was anti-Indian, anti-democratic, in the popular sense. The purposes for which the Indian Civil Service was constituted have been perfectly familiar. Today the entire scene has changed. It is true that independent India has inherited a good and efficient machine. But merely to have that efficient machine is not tantamount to saying that it will carry out the new purposes for which the Indian Constitution stands.

"LAW AND ORDER" STATE

The old state was essentially a Law and Order State. It will not be even wrong to suggest that it was a Police State to begin with and gradually it assumed certain functions, which it could not avoid, because of the force of circumstances. The first time when there was a slight change in the character of the old State was, when in 1919 Government of India Act was passed. Certain definite functions of public welfare were undertaken by the State more as a matter of duty than as a matter of conviction. But in the Act of 1935, the field of welfare activities was considerably enlarged, and this was in keeping with the Constitutional changes which were introduced under that Act. Democracy or popular Government cannot function with any pretence of efficiency unless it carries complete cooperation of the Civil Service. To what extent this cooperation was available during the period when India was governed under the 1935 Act, is a matter on which different views are held.

But one broad conclusion can be stated and it is this: that the Civil Service Service realised the signs of the time and either its members were adjusting their mental outlook and habits to the needs of the time, or quitting and retiring from the Service.

ROLE OF CIVIL SERVANTS

When the Indepenednce Act was passed, option was given to the British personnel in the Civil Service either to stay on or to quit. In fact they got a treatment in which there was more generosity than justice. The Indian personnel that remained in the Indian Civil Service was undoubtedly of a high character and it would be correct to say that though they have shown some regard for their personal prospects yet on the whole, they rose to the occasion and helped Government in the transitional stage in a manner which reflects great credit on them. The Indian State now is essentially a welfare State. It is so, not by convention, but by Constitution which has imposed certain obligations on the Government of the day. These obligations can be seen in the preamble of the Constitution wherein the directive principles of policy are laid down. What Government of the day has done during the last six years provides ample testimony to the fact that the essential character of the State has undergone a tremendous change. The question now before the country is, how best to bring a complete welfare State into existence according to modern ideas and technique.

NEW METHODS OF RECRUITMENT

The purposes of State policy are to be embodied in legislation. The responsibility of implementing the purposes as embodied in legislation rests with all the Civil Servants from the top to bottom. Today the great task before the country is to fight poverty and ignorance and general backwardness of the people. In a situation of this type the best in the country has got to be utilised. The instrument with the help of which this is to be accomplished is essentially the Civil Service. It will be therefore of great importance that new principles for the recruitment, training and other service conditions for the new Civil Service must be laid down. In normal times the Civil Service is a target of frequent criticism. In a time like the present it has been receiving more than its due by way of criticism. It will not help anybody to criticise Civil Service and yet to look to it for honest and efficient implementation of the policy of the Government. A constructive approach therefore, is to consider how best a New Civil Service can be organised. The defects commonly attributed to the Civil Service are not the monopoly of the Civil Service. It may be that the conditions of public service tend to foster particular weaknesses and throw limelight upon them to a greater extent than elsewhere. Over attention to precedent, isolation from the rest of the community, inaccessibility, faulty handling of the general public, lack of initiative and imagination, ineffective organisation and misuse of man-power, procrastination and unwillingness to take responsibility rather than to take decision, are some of the faults usually attributed to the Civil Service. It is no good denying that they exist in some measure and some of them are inherent in the system itself. But there are others which can be removed by proper system and post-entry training. We have to consider now in what ways and at what level the Civil Service of the State can be assisted to attain and maintain that wide outlook, greater adaptability and the technical knowledge which the new State Service requires of them.

MANAGERIAL TYPE OF SERVICE

The present method of recruitment is sufficiently known. There is open competition and a system of interview, a training for four months—these constitute the notable characteristics of the present method. This system was good when what was expected of the Civil Service was administration in a very small sphere viz. that of law and order. Today the area of State activities has become so wide that it extends from the defence of the country to the proper care of deliquent juveniles. The State is more and more interfering in what was once the sacred preserve for individual effort and initiative. It is, therefore, necessary to know what would be the type of person who would be successful in the new spheres where emphasis now is on more contact with the public than what was before. Will it be useful to limit recruitment to persons with general knowledge or will it be more useful to recruit technical personnel and build up different cadres for different types of public service which will be in operation as welfare activities of the State mount up. The State here has already undertaken the ambitious programme of State Insurance. Will the Civil Servants normally recruited be able to do this job as well, if not better than the technical persons? The State today is vitally interested in the relations between the employer and the employees and a new system of relationship is being built up. Will an ordinary Civil Servant be able to do full justice to the job here or will a labour leader with great experience in such matters be able to do it better? After Independence we were short of top Civil Servants and quite a large number of men were specially recruited from the open market. It is stated that these new recruits have proved quite useful and in some fields better as they already have had good deal of experience of managing affairs. This writer is of the view that since Government is entering more and more in the field of production, it is necessary that an All India Service of the managerial type should be constituted. This service may be partly recruited from the open market and partly by examination. The policy of nationalisation will be more in evidence hereafter and it is an act of wisdom that when any concern or any industry is taken over by Government, Government should be ready to run the same with trained and efficient staff. Even in the matter of general administration, the writer thinks that say, 25 per cent should be recruited directly from the open market. This will bring in fresh blood with appropriate experience at different levels with the consequence that the tone of the entire Service will be better.

"Copyright N.P.S. India."

'STEEL FRAME' NEEDS COMPLETE OVERHAUL

Why Grandma Didn't Need A Psychiatrist

THE public's present preoccupation with psychiatry often raises a related question: How did our great-grandparents get along without psychiatry and without psychiatrists?" According to Iago Galdston, M.D., the answer is simple enough: the world we live in differs radically from that our great-grandparents lived in.

Writing in 'Mental Hygiene,' Dr. Galdston points out that were they living today, our forefathers could not find the institutions, the supports, and the patterns of behaviour that instructed, guided and sustained them in *their* days.

Whatever the disadvantages of such close living might have been, there were also some great advantages, he claims. The person raised in such a family group had before his eyes a parade of births and deaths, of courtships, matches, marriages, of successes and failures, of good and bad relations, of quarrels and reconciliations, of frustrations and attainments.

Last Look Round

IN a world beset with wars and the atomic era, with the dread menace of the destruction of millions, if a confligration breaks out by some mishap—in a world that has seen the advancement of science to a step further than the Relativity theory of Einstein—in a world where nothing but experimental tests are ever likely to be admitted as valid evidence—Faith with a big capital F seems to be something bewildering, and yet the basis of many miracles that have happened and are happening almost before our own eyes.

The story of Fatima and the "Song of Bernadotte" are now universally acknowledged even by eminent scientists, whom it would be hard to hoodwink, as manifestations of the supernatural phenomena in response to prayer emanating from FAITH. Smaller events which come under this category have been many.

Whoever would expect a justice of a High Court to walk over the blazing fire-pit at the bidding of a fakir? Yet under the proclamation of immunity by the master of the ceremony barefooted Vivian Bose of the Nagpur Bench came out of the ordeal unscathed: Some time last year a European also braved the fire-walking ordeal in Ceylon and came out successful. Not that there have not been failures. But it seems, the days of miracles or ordeals are not over even in this sceptical age of science.

Unscathed

WHILE some time back we had read of the ordeal of putting hands in boiling oil which was decreed by some Village Panchayats in the Uttar Pradesh turning into a fatal episode and the 'judges' being hauled up before a court of law, last week we had news from Dharwar of an ordeal which is tantamount to a miracle.

The priest of a temple suspected the fidelity of his wife. He wanted to meet out justice in the medieval way. Mallavva, the wife, was asked to put her hands in boiling oil at the local temple. She came out of the ordeal with her hands unhurt to the great joy and wonder of her husband and the villagers, according to the report.

In Hindu mythology we have several instances of such ordeals which were meant to test the purity or innocence of the suspects or to purge them of their beliefs and Faith. We have such an instance in the story of Pralhad whom his father King Hiranyakashipu put in a boiling cauldron of oil to make him give up his faith in God (Vishnu). Pralhad came unscathed out of not merely this but several other kinds of ordeals through which he had to pass in his determination not to deny his Faith in God. And finally when he was asked whether there was God in a pillar and he replied "Yes", his father who kicked derisively at the pillar was killed according to the Puranas by the Narasinha (Man-lion) incarnation of Vishnu.

In Ramayana also after the killing of Ravana, who had abducted her, Sita, wife of Rama, also entered the fire to prove her innocence to the world and came out unscathed.

Whether we believe these mythological stories or not, what is happening in our present age sets one thinking whether Faith after all has not yet completely gone out of existence in the world. It is said Faith can move mountains. Even of this one has an instance, in mythology, where the boy Krishna lifts the Govardhana mountain on the tip of his little finger to give protection to the herds of his protegees, the cowherds. Whether the story is only symbolical of the protection afforded by Krishna, who was considered to be an incarnation of God, it is very hard to say.

But even today the conquest of the Everest, can in a sense be taken as the fulfilment of an act of abiding Faith in the capacity of man to scale the world's highest peak.

Faith probably can move many mountains, provided it is not as Tennyson said in the case of Lancelot

"Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

Bitter Turn

WE said last week that we are not through with Everest yet and we might have to refer to it again and again for some time to come. But what we had in mind was something else than the series of incidents which have cropped up even before the story of the conquest of the world's highest peak has unfolded itself through the mouth of the conquerors themselves.

It is really surprising to read in a Northern India daily that already differences have cropped up between the leader of the Expedition—Col. Hunt—and one of the two conquerors—Tensing Norkay—and the former threatens that there won't be any trip to London for the latter if he does not take back his statement that it was he and not Hillary who reached the top first. A member of the reception committee formed at Kathmandu is reported to have got a signed statement by Tensing to that effect.

According to some reports the Communist Underground is after boosting up Tensing as a great Hero of Nepal and it is said that their machinations are behind the controversy that seems to have been taking a bitter turn. Even the Nepal Radio last week put forth the statement of Tensing that he was some feet ahead of Hillary and he was the first to reach the top of Everest. That the controversy is taking a bitter turn is evident from the fact that Tensing was absent from the reception given to the climbers by the British Embassy in Kathmandu.

According to the report Hillary said it did not "matter a damn" who got there first but that he was cutting steps to within ten feet of the summit. "Then asing Tensing, who was at the end of a 40-foot rope, to belay firmly for fear of cornices, I stepped on to the peak."

The mountain tapered off to such an extent that there was room only for one man on the actual summit.

If this is true then only one man could have climbed to the top first, whoever he is—whether Tensing or Hillary.

Then it does not really "matter a damn," as Hillary said.

Silly

THAT this unseemly controversy has taken such a silly turn, whether it is due to the machinations of the Communist Underground or the inexperience of Tensing in matters of publicity and his lack of capacity to evaluate the propriety of his statement or statements (there seem to be more than one), one feels that the sooner the controversy is cleared up the better for the dignity of all—the two conquerors and the leader of the Expedition, Col. Hunt.

It is said that in the last 500 feet or so of the ascent to the summit of the Everest there is a very dangerous overhang which it is impossible, according to Eric Shipton and F. S. Smythe, for a single man to surmount, using even the best Alpine technique; and one of these authorities has clearly stated that the conquest of Everest could be achieved only if two men in reasonably fit condition approach the summit together and negotiate this overhang. "In view of this", says S. K. Chettur in a Letter to the Editor in a Northern India daily, "it seems to me to be obvious that it is somewhat childish to speculate which of the two (Tensing and Hillary) set foot on the top of Everest first. The answer is that neither could have, without the help of the other."

And if, according to Hillary's statement, there was only place for one single individual at the top, it does not certainly "matter a damn" who was the first to reach the summit. It is absolutely impossible for a single individual to scale the last few hundred feet of the Everest without the help of another person. The cutting of steps which Hillary was doing within ten feet of the summit was itself an indication as to how much even to the last point the help of a colleague is indispensable for the achievement. Realising this very fact Col. Hunt had previous to the successful assault sent one batch of two members, who had to turn back due to inclement weather.

It is, therefore, quite clear that this controversy is rather silly and childish and the earlier it is ended in a dignified manner it is better for all parties and even for the public.

And also if at all there is a move on the part of Col. Hunt to petulantly cancel Tensing's trip to London, because of his inexperience in the field of publicity, this must be dropped without the slightest compunction with a large-hearted fellow-feeling for the Sherpa, who has been the companion of over half a dozen Himalayan expeditions and who is today one of the only two men who have set foot on the top of the world. Rising over petty-mindedness is the only way to that summit of magnanimity, which the leader the successful Expedition should be proud to climb. (In his Calcutta press conference Tensing gave some replies about his going to England. If something authentic had come from Col. Hunt it would have been better.)

Grabbers' Gang

WAR and scarcity have seen the tribe of get-rich-quick enterprising fellows all over the world. Calamity is milk and honey to them. Daily human requirements are the field in which this grabbers' gang operates defying even the Governments and the controls. We have innumerable instances all over the world of such tactics by dealers and purveyors of indispensable articles.

Indians are generally said to have a sweet tooth. It is very hard on the Bhayya from the North if his sugar quantum is reduced. He feels almost like a fish out of water. Much more so must be the hardship of the Bengali if he has to cut down on his "Rosgullas", "Sandesh" and "Gulab Jamun." Probably next only to rice and "fiss" (as they pronounce it), sweets are an inevitable part of a Bengali's menu. Bengalis are not satisfied, as the Governor of Madras, Shri Prakasha, recently said of South Indians, with "sadam" and "sambar" —with, of course, a sizable plate of "iddali", "dosa" or "upama" or some kind of "Vada" thrown in. The Bengali, like the Bhayya MUST have his sugar quantum. And for this he would shell out money.

The late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a Chaupatty meeting said that man won't die for want of sugar. He pointed out the practice all over Europe and in the United Kingdom of carrying on with substitutes like saccharin, when there is dearth of sugar in the country or on the market. But Indians are not accustomed to it. They must have their full quota of sugar.

Big Windfall

So during the last week appeared reports in Calcutta papers that the sugar merchants had a big windfall. They made RUPEES FOUR AND HALF LAKH PROFITS IN NINE DAYS when there was a shortage of wagons and there was scarcity of sugar in West Bengal. The profits netted according to the report of the survey of retail prices of sugar quoted above are only for the city of Calcutta.

So the sugar dealers and retailers all over the province must have had much bigger windfalls.

According to an official spokesman in Delhi there is no dearth of sugar in the country. His estimate puts the total available supplies for the season at 1,803,000 tons of which only 6,000 tons had been exported. The average monthly consumption is said to be in the vicinity of 100,000 tons.

At a high level conference at Delhi it was revealed that the SCARCITY IS DUE TO NON-UTILISATION OF WAGONS ALLOTTED TO THE MILLS. It was learnt that sugar mills in Moradabad for instance had so far utilised only 40 wagons out of 61 to despatch sugar to the Delhi areas and and 21 wagons out of 45 to carry sugar to Bombay. That is how even where there is no dearth of any commodity in the country for normal requirements, a scarcity in certain areas is created for a period during which the dealers there make hay and net big profits.

Govt. Move

CONSEQUENT on such tactics by the sugar mills and the trade, Government has come out with a decision to reduce import duty on sugar and has decided to get foreign sugar to keep the prices in check.

Cuba and Brazil are said to have sufficient extra sugar for export to meet the needs of India, if really there is a need, and this imported sugar would be available even today at about a little above half the price of the Indian product. But sugar has been a pampered industry in India under protection accorded to it for several years with the specific intention of building it up to be self-sufficient for the nation. But such tactics (as have come to light during the last two or three weeks) to net big profits by creating artificial scarcity will go against the interests of the industry, if once imports begin to come in large enough quantities. Will the industry wake up in time and bestir itself to keep the position it has held all along these years or succumb to competition with the product of other countries, which it is forcing the Government to import?

WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 3)

too. Miss Surveyor later resigned in 1922, this college could boast of its "virginity"; from then on girls started trickling into the college her scholarships in favour of a needier girl, when her brother had become steady on his job. Since 1926 she has been in the Central Bank and has worked her way to a responsible and trustworthy position; right now she is authorised to open the "private and confidential" letters of the bank.

After 27 years' service, Miss Surveyor has never once been tired of dealing with figures. In fact, she sees romance in comparing the progress of her bank with that of other banks. She asserts that each figure "has a story behind it. It is not so prosaic as some people make it out to be."

CHIROPODIST

So much for women in the banking profession. One of the rarest professions that an Indian lady has taken up is chiropody and practipedics: Miss Evelyn Fernandez found herself interested in this semi-medical line of public service. For four and a half years she was apprenticed to the representatives of Scholl's Foot Comforts Service in Bombay. Meanwhile, she received a diploma in the Home study course in Practipedics which she took through the International School of Practipedics.

The neat waiting-room just outside the consulting room also sports a certificate for a Diploma in Chiropody. The foreign representatives of Dr. Scholl's service have returned to their homes and Miss Fernandez has been in charge of the Indian branch for the last year and a half. The only other member of the staff is a man-of-all-work who provides the unskilled labour to assist Miss Fernandez in her work.

Perhaps a lot of people who need foot correction are not aware that such a service is available for them in Bombay. Yet Miss Fernandez says it pays them to keep this branch running.

This skilled and efficient girl whose work also takes her into the intricacies of surgery, is an important earning member of her family. The Fernandez family is originally from Mangalore, but has now settled down in Koregaon. Evelyn, the Chiropodist, supports her mother, a widowed sister with three children, and her younger sister. But in spite of knowing how handy the money comes in, Miss Fernandez's greatest satisfaction is in the comfort and cure of her clients. She is very much interested in the line she has chosen and puts her work before any monetary advantage that may cross her path.

Besides curing feet with corns, bunions and other painful disfigurements, Miss Fernandez is also a badminton enthusiast. This, and her love of sewing shows up the feminine facet of the practical minded foot-correctionist who lays no store against her knowledge of typing, although she uses it for her own official correspondence.

WOMAN SOLICITOR

Although more and more women are pouring into our law colleges there are exceptionally few who carry their ambitions beyond the qualification for a University degree. Some use their degrees as an extra flourish for their signatures, but most of the women get married and forget their college dreams.

Mrs. Jhabwalla, an advocate OS, who now has a firm of her own, is an active example of an Indian lady who has not only chiselled for herself a career at court but can also manage a home and a husband—all at the same time! She proves successfully that a household is not a full-time job for an energetic woman.

Mrs. Jhabwalla is a good debator, and has always been interested in law; after completing her B.A. at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, she studied law at the Government Law College. Since last four years she has established her own firm.

Dressed simply and very polite and unassuming in manners Mrs. Jhabwalla rules her office with firm exactitude. She is a great stickler especially with the accuracy and secrecy of the documents framed in her office. In fact, secrecy is so highly prized in a solicitor's office that their stenographers are the most heavily paid members of the staff. Mrs. Jhabwalla claims to have dismissed a typist of twenty years' standing, at a moment's notice when she found him to be the cause of a leakage in the secret files. Barring this, her staff is very reliable—the cashier in particular: "I don't even know how much money there is in my office," confides Mrs. Jhabwalla.

Experience teaches her that in her official capacity men trust her even more than women, but with her innate understanding and sympathy for human nature, Mrs. Jhabwalla feels deeply towards some of the heartrending cases of the poorer women.

The wide cross-section of society which constitutes her clientele provides ample scope for an extensive study in human physiognomy. Yet the job demands infinite patience in dealing with clients who insist on slipping far off the point, to say nothing of ancient grudges, and the skeletons in the opponent's closets. Mrs. Jhabwalla finds that divorce cases in the country are steadily increasing with the "advance of civilisation," or shall we say, the liberal Rennaissance of India?

The demands of the office and the court over, Mrs. Jhabwalla turns her energy loose on household affairs. Although her working day keeps her occupied from 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., she usually finds evenings free for recreation at the club. She loves dancing, and perhaps her home on Marine Drive inspires her to the other exercise she enjoys—walking. Mr. Jhabwalla is also fond of light-reading when she finds the time. If you harbour any notions about career-girls fighting shy of domestic occupations, you might as well drop them, because this energetic woman lawyer is also a successful kitchen expert.

Mrs. Jhabwalla's "career-philosophy" sums up to one of her own statements, which amply justifies her own subjects in this field—

"For a woman to have a career, she must first have a large heart and a large mind."

Will our young ladies consider this before looking around for a cove in the business world?

JUNE 28, 1953

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Some Amusing Blunders

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE STAMP DESIGNER NODS

PHILATELIC designers have never been able to claim infallibility—not in the light of some of the devastating 'gaffes' which they (or their advisers!) have perpetrated. Errors in design seldom become rarities, for the simple reason that they affect millions of stamps, but as amusing examples of what happens when artists get they deserve a place in everp collection.

Some of these blunders are famous with collectors everywhere, some are virtually unknown. Yet others may even now be lying unsuspected, waiting to be exposed by the eagle eye of some keen collector. Errors in design are not restricted to any one country or regions; The most advanced nations in the world are as guilty of them as the most primitive.

Several anachronisms in the Columbian series of the United States, wrong positiong of the Southern Cross in some of the stamps of Brazil, inverted Union Jacks on Jamaicans, one waterfall passing off as another on a stamp from the Philippines, tail-less ant-eaters on a Sarawak pictorial—the list could go and on and on, taking in virtually every country in the world.

Our own sub-continent has certainly not been free from bungled designs, witness the 'miror print' Boddhisatva which had to be reversed a year after it was on sale and the 'wrong-way' crescents of Pakistan which necessitated the withdrawal of an entire range of definitives.

While a small proportion of mistakes can be expected in the stamps of any country, Australia seems to have indulged in more than her fair share. It all started out harmlessly enough where in certain printings of the early Kangaroo definitive designs various amusing flaws developed on the printing plates. One of these flaws showed the Kangaroo minus a tail, another showed him with the throat gashed open, a certain number with him proudly displaying two tails! His modern cousin, the half penny kangaroo of 1938 and onwards has his tail intact but appears to be suffering from ear-ache, for there is a projection from his left ear which looks suspiciously like a thorn.

Dozens Of Them

In point of fact Australian blunders reach much farther back, perhaps the earliest one being shown on the five shilling stamp issued in honour of the New South Wales Centenary. Here the various State boundaries are clearly demarcated, but that of Victoria is unaccountably missing. Perhaps the designer had some personal grudge against Victoria, or may be he was thinking of other things, but the fact remains that Victoria is gone. And away from the main body of the Continent, Tasmania seems to have been set adrift by the designer, since there is no trace of the island, despite there being ample room on the stamp.

A rival to the inverted Jamaican Union Jack is the flag shown on certain stamps of the 1927 Federal Parliament issue. Where the normal is flying magnificently at the head of the mast, these freak copies showed it half-cocked — a sign that Parliament was in mourning! There was quite an uproar about it at the time.

A stamp that appeared to be positively aggressive was a freak variety in the Kingsford Smith commemorative issue of 1931, which featured Smith's plane the 'Southern Cross' over the Southern Hemisphere. Several copies had a blob under the plane — not a joking matter since it appeared to be a 'bomb' and was aimed directly at Australia!

Gravity Defied

Another awkward flaw made the soldier who appears on the 1940 Imperial Forces issue stand with a rifle which lacked the butt. But this broken rifle is nothing compared to the cranes which hold the centre of the stage on the 5½d 'Newcastle' commemorative of 1947. One does not need a magnifier to see that the rear supports of the arms on the second crane are missing! Just how this crane stood up in defiance of the laws of gravity only its designer will be able to solve!

The handsome young man who is 'starred' on the scouting stamps of 1948 is either wrongly equipped or has managed to fake his age. The staff he is carrying is meant for boys under 17; for chaps as old as he seems to be, a shorter 'thumb-stick' is standard equipment.

For the collector with an eagle eye, the ram shown on the MacArthur stamps is of more than ordinary interest. At first glance it seems to be a well-fed, well-groomed Merino sheep, as plump and contented as any other. A closer look reveals a man's features on the animal's rump. It's certainly not a flattering portrait, but collectors down under claim that it is MacArthur, the man who introduced the Merino breed into Australia and laid the foundations of the great wool industry.

There was a minor hullaballoo when the Lyre Bird — various shilling values — was shown dancing merily away with his tail feathers vertical. Several ornithologists came forward to testify that no self-respecting lyre bird would be seen in such a position, since it usually brings the tail forward over its back until the entire body is hidden by the fan shaped feathers.

The post office retorted rather lamely that it had not striven for accuracy but had meant to show the bird's beauty, and that the vertical tail seemed better looking on a stamp. Rather unexpectedly, a few bird lovers came forward in defence — for once! — of the stamp designer when they claimed that the pose shown on the stamp is completely authentic, but that the bird only dances 'vertical' when it is deep in the forests far away from human eyes.

Tops Them All

These blunders by no means exhaust the list of 'boners' that appear on Australian stamps. The grand-daddy of them all is one of the commemoratives issued in 1947 on the occasion of the sesqui-centenary of Newcastle. One would have thought that the broken crane mentioned earlier would have been enough bungling for a set of three stamps, but the designers have surpassed their previous boners in portrying the wrong man on the lowest value of the set!

The gaunt gentleman pictured on the 2½d is NOT Lieutenant John Shortland the discoverer of Newcastle, but his father and namesake, Lieutenant John Shortland senior. At the time when the portrait on the stamp was painted, Shortland Junior was still a midshipman!

Lest collectors are inclined to think that all designers are fools or that no research is done before an issue is loosed on the critical public, it should be realised that the time factor often forces designers to work at full pressure. A stamp is created by the team-work of many hands and minds, and if a slip up occurs, it is often very difficult to lay the blame on any one culprit.

Far from being a deterrent to the enjoyment of the hobby, slips of the kind referred to in these notes lend zest to collecting. A little attention and a keen eye also happen to have paid rich dividends in the past, since once in a while errors of printing and design have matured into fabulous rarities worth a small fortune.

Hugo's Hernani Featured

The new French definitive series features characters from the works of great names in French literature. The first stamp portrayed Rabelais' Gargantua. The second shows Victor Hugo's romantic hero Hernani.

NYASALAND

The stamp shown above was issued on the occasion of the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition.

Greece Plugs Products

Greece, who has long known the value of philatelic publicity, is now to 'push' her national products. Seven stamps are on the way showing either the product itself or a design symbolising the product. Following are details of subject and demnomination.

500 drachmae, oranges.
700 dr., tobacco.
1000 dr., olive oil.
1,300 dr., wine.
2,000 dr., figs.
2,600 dr., raisins and sultanas.

The stamps are commemoratives, but will remain on sale until supplies are over. Date of issue is July 1st.

Gibbons Flay 'Iberians'

THE MAY ISSUE OF GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY LETS LOOSE A TREMENDOUS BROADSIDE AGAINST THE 'PSEUDO-STAMPS' WHICH HAVE FLOODED THE MARKET FOR SOME TIME PAST. THE PRESENT WRITER HAD DRAWN ATTENTION TO THIS EVIL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO ON THIS PAGE, AND IT IS GOOD TO NOTE THAT A FIRM OF THE STANDING OF GIBBONS IS TAKING A FIRM STAND AGAINST THE MULCTING OF THE UNWARY.

It may be mentioned that the same 'Sine Valor Postal' labels of 'Iberia' which were castigated in these columns have now been soundly condemned by Gibbons. The evil, therefore, is pretty widespread and these trashy labels—NOT 'stamps'—have found their way to every corner of the globe. The following quotation from the G.S.M. article by F. S. Wall, deserves quotation:

"...We feel that today, more than ever before, there are certain elements in the stamp trade who are not giving the young collector a square deal The profit of the moment is all that matters for these gentry, and to make this profit, they are prepared to spend large sums on advertising which can only be recovered by lowering the value of what they are selling. .... We feel most strongly that the keen junior who, in his ignorance, buys from these cheap-jack selections will quickly be turned completely against stamp collecting. Children are not fools, and it does not take them long to find out that they are being exploited, but by that time the damage may be done and someone permanently turned away from the hobby".

I have always been a staunch upholder of the dictum that experience is the best teacher, and believe that the junior can only learn the hard way—after having been skinned by a philatelic shark. But these labels are something quite different from the common run of petty chiselling which infests sections of the stamp trade. It is one thing to be overcharged for a genuine item; quite another to be made to shell out good hard cash for bits of coloured paper that are as worthless as tram tickets.

Part of the blame of course, lies with the stamp issuing policies of modern nations. They have dabbled for so long in gaudy pictorials, produced specially for the junior trade, that the beginner is completely in the dark as to what is, and what is not, a stamp, failing an easy prey to the first 'stamp-looking' label that comes his way.

CRASS IGNORANCE

A collector expects, as a matter of right, to rely on the judgment, honesty and experience of his dealer. In other words, he expects his dealer to sell him STAMPS—and keep away LABELS. But the trouble is that many local dealers are themselves completely ignorant regarding the status of many issues. They apparently import them in good faith and pass them on 'as is', the poor buyer ultimately finding himself sold a pup.

There is only one way to check this growing evil, and that is by wholesalers everywhere either refusing to deal in bogus labels, or marking them for what they are in their lists. At the present time they are often palmed off as 'novelties', when the only thing 'novel' about them is that they are new twists to the old, old game of fleecing the suckers that are born every minute!

While on the track of these duds, it may be well to point out that the 'Azad Hind' stamps which are still sold to the gullible are pretty much the same thing even though they might originally have been prepared for issue in the normal manner. A trifle—but only a trifle—more respectable than these Subhas Bose labels are the various 'special commemoratives' that are supposed to have come from Yemen, the Republic of the South Moluccas, and other places, but which owe their origin to the fertile imagination and enterprise of American dealers.

'Semi Officials' have long been a sordid feature of the hobby, but there is no earthly reason why they should be allowed to go on forever. If the junior wants colour and plenty of it, heaven knows that the stamp ateliers of the world are only too eager to supply the material! It is up to the dealer to give his young customers the type of stuff they want without loading them with out-and-out fakes and frauds.

WHAT OF LOCALS?

These remarks are NOT meant to apply to 'locals', for these stamps have a restricted, but nevertheless genuine postal validity. The modern post-war Germans, the new Bahrain item showing the Sheik, and the Lundy Island stamps—airmails, surcharges and all!—are decendents of a long and honoured line which includes the Russian 'Zemstvos', the Chinese and Scandinavian locals and the stamps of the Indian States. These ARE stamps, in every sense of the word, since they do, or did, prepay postage if only for a limited distance and within a set area.

Let dealers sell lcoals, labels, pieces of worthless paper of anything else they choose, but let them at least inform their young customers what they are buying. Preying on kids who can ill spare occasional coins is no way of furthering either their own, or the hobby's interest.

Now that Gibbons have lashed out at a few of the prevalent evils, collectors with the good of the hobby at heart will await with interest the reaction of the frauds and fakers who have been battening for so many years on the credulity of the youngsters.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Large European Firm requires Pharmaceutical representative in Bombay City immediately. Only applicants with previous sales experience in this line should apply with copies of testimonials stating details of education, previous experience, age and minimum salary expected to Box No. 3671 Bombay Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics: Pass Intermediate Arts|Commerce in one year. Grover's Correspondence College. Post Box 372. New Delhi. (6374)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Alumina Sulphate & Alumina Ferric For Waterworks and Paper Mills, etc. Stocks Available. Enquiries solicited. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. Amritsar. (6317)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

LOSS OF POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

FOR THE INFORMATION of those whom it may concern, it is notified that P.L.I. Policy No. 15394C|37688 dated 2-1-18 for Rs. 1500|- held by SHRI MADHAVLAL GOVERDHANDAS SHAH has been LOST. A DUPLICATE policy will be issued by the Director, P.L.I., Calcutta after 1-8-53 if he receives no objection by that date. (6565)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 6 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

for liver & stoma

QUMARESH helps to cure a diseased liver and also to keep a healthy liver strong.

qumaresh

ORCLS

THE ORIENTAL RESEARCH & CHEMICAL LABORATORY LTD.

OUMARESH HOUSE • SALKIA • HOWRAH

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Vad, 2009.
Muslim: Savval 15, 1372.
Parsi: Deh 30, 1322.
Sunrise: 6-04 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 00-04, 13-10.
Lowtide: 06-13, 19-14.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

B.P.C.C.: Meeting at People's Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road to condole death of Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION: Reception to Vaidya V. B. Joshi at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, 5 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Quarterly Meeting of Association at Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum (in Association Hall) 6-30 p.m.

MILL MAZDOOR UNION (RED FLAG): On behalf of the Union public meeting on Sunday, Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Bombay for demanding Bonus for the year 1952.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: —"The Ego and the Self", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "Truth about happiness and progress" 6-15 p.m.

"SETTLE DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS

Minister's Appeal To Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fervent appeal to workers to maintain industrial peace by adopting peaceful means of arbitration and conciliation and avoiding any kind of violence and coersion, was made by Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour, at a public meeting, at Amalner. yesterday. "Unless you close up your ranks, foster mutual goodwill and co-operation and strengthen your organizations, the Government would not be able to do much to improve your condition," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Shah said that the workers of Ahmedabad had secured for them several advantages by resorting to peaceful methods under the banner of the Majdoor Mahajan, while the workers of Bombay had lagged behind in that respect.

The Government, he said, set up a machinery for peaceful settlement of industrial disputes and it would not tolerate violence of any kind.

Mr. Shah, who is on a tour of the Khandesh, is visiting important industrial centres and holding discussions with representatives of the mill managements and labour organisations.

Hardikar Trust Awards

"The Jawahar Prizes offered by Dr. Hardikar Diamond Jubilee Trust for 1952 have been awarded as follows:

1. Essay Competition (open for all) Rs. 250 to Shri Thakorlal B. Nayak, M.A. Ph.D., Jabalpur.

2. Individual Merit Competition (for members of Congress Seva Dal only) Medals to Shri Sakaldeep Narayan Singh of Sonepur (Bihar) and Shri Chandulal, Provincial Organiser, Delhi.

3. Unit Competition (for units of Congress Seva Dal only) Shield to Congress Seva Dal Unit, Barshi. (Maharashtra).

For details of Essay Competition for 1953 please contact Shri S. V. Inamdar, AICC Office, at 7, Jantar Mantar Road. New Delhi."

Schedule To Drug Control Order

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949, has been further amended by the Government of Bombay. Copies of the amending Order, which has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 27, are obtainable from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Garden, Bombay 4.

'RETRENCHMENT IS GROWING'

Asoka Mehta's Call For Spot Remedies

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. ASOKA MEHTA, the Praja Socialist leader, declared in Bombay today that the deepening unemployment menace threatening the country "demands both spot and general remedies."

Mr. Mehta, who was addressing the general body meeting of the Press Mazdoor Sabha, criticised the "care-not and do-nothing" policy of Government and said, "not only new jobs are almost non-existent, but retrenchment is growing. It is surprising to find the planning authorities dismissing the problem as an urban phenomenon that can be solved only through a revival in world prices, or alternately, increase in the rate of domestic investment."

Mr. Mehta expressed surprise at the Union Finance Minister's statement in Poona to the effect that the solution of unemployment depended on the extent of American aid.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM

"If the cotton textile industry is to be decentralised," continued Mr. Mehta, "why permit rationalisation in it? Why is retrenchment invited in industries where the technological level is to be basically changed and not just raised? The Finance Minister recently stated that the crux of our problem was not high prices but lack of purchasing power. What steps are being taken by the Government to increase the purchasing power? If the public works programme being stepped up, are works projects suited to our needs organised? Why is it that the Planning Commission's recommendations about trading estates and small loans have been ignored? These are among the spot remedies.

"The general remedies will need some structural changes in our economy particularly the control of credit, power and certain sectors of economy where large surpluses accumulate as in foreign trade."

ABOLITION OF BARODA WATANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of June 24. The Act will come into force on a date to be notified by the Government.

The watans prevailing in the merged territories of the former Baroda State are like the Paragana watans, which have been abolished by the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) Act, 1950. They are held by Desais, Deshmukhs, Majmudars and Amins, whose forefathers were the chief instruments for the collection of land revenue in the early period of the Gaekwar's regime. These watans have no place in the modern administration and there is absolutely no justification for continuing the benefits of the watans to persons who no longer render any service to the State.

New Certified School At Mundhwa

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the opening of a certified school for girls, at Mundhwa, in Poona District. Already there are eight Government certified schools—three of them for girls in the State.

A certified school is an institution in which court-committed children are housed and trained in suitable occupations so that they would be able to lead a normal life after their release.

POONA, June 27 (HS): The Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, has sent a mesage of condolence to the bereaved family of Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the "first Industries Minister of Free India."

Monsoon Active In Assam

POONA, June 27 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:—

The monsoon has been active in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, and Bihar.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab-Kumaon hills, Gujarat and along the west coast, with a few very heavy falls in Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, the Kumaon Hills and south Gujerat. Rainfall has also occurred locally in east Uttar Pradesh, in Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desh, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall:—

Purnea 6 inches, Gorakhpur 5 inches, Nainital 5 inches, Surat 4 inches, Tura 3 inches, Darjeeling 3 inches, Patna 3 inches, Burdwan 2 inches, Mahableshwar 2 inches, Siliguri 2 inches, Bahraich 2 inches, Agartala 2 inches.

FORECAST

Forecast valid till Sunday evening:—

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab-Kumaon Hills and along the west coast and occur locally in Chota-Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, North Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Deccan (Desh). A few showers are also likely to occur over the rest of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:

Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and north Bihar during the next 48 hours.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Film

BANNED IN KASHMIR STATE?

BOMBAY, June 27 (HS): According to the 'Movie Times', cine-weekly published from Bombay the film 'Chhatrapati Shivaji' produced by the Producer-Director Shri Bhalji Pendharkar, has been banned in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

This week's issue published an open letter to the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, requesting him to inquire the matter, and help the early release of the film.

Free-Studentships In Secondary Schools

Consequent on the change in the academic terms (from three to two terms) for secondary schools the Government of Bombay has revised the relevant rules governing the award of 3 per cent Government free-studentship in non-Government secondary schools.

According to the revised rules these free-studentships will be awarded by the head of the institution to poor and deserving pupils at the rate of 3 per cent of the total number of pupils on rolls on June 20 every year. Free-studentships will be awarded on a one year basis and the failure in the annual examination will disentitle a student from a free-studentship. The award of free-studentship will be made by the headmaster by July 1.

The loss in fees to the managements of the schools consequent on the granting of these free-studentships are made good by the Government by awarding free grants to the schools. The managements are also expected to provide free studentships at their own cost to the extent of free-studentships awarded by them during the previous year or a minimum of 5 per cent, whichever is more.

'Quake Shock Recorded

POONA, June 27 (UPI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre about 3,900 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismograph in the Meteorological Office, Poona, 11-23 a.m. yesterday.

TODAY'S RADIO

243 meters.— 07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Parmar, compsns., 08-15 M Chinai, vocal, 11-45 V K Kunte, shudh sarang, v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M M Swaroop, guitar, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 M Chinai, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 B Parmar, compsns, 18-30 V K Kunte, poorva kalyan, v.d., 19-00 M M Swaroop, guitar, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 V K Kunte nand, v.d., 20-45 B Parmar. compsns., 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS: 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M M Swaroop, guitar, 08-45 H songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Begum Akhtar, thumri dadra, 12-45 Music, 13-00 Bhavgeet, 13-30 Geet, 13-50 K. Udyawarkar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-30 in K, 19-20 K Udyawarkar vocal, 20-30 N Sharma. H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 M songs, 21-30 M Chinai, vocal, 22-00 Begum Akhtar, thumri, ghazal, 22-30 K Udyawarkar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Bhajanamrit, 08-15 N Sendarkar ramkali, v.d., 09-00 N Sendarkar thumri, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 K Joglekar party, geet, 18-10 K. Joglekar party, geets, 18-20 R. Bhojak, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 N Sendarkar kedar's dhamar, 19-15 R. Bhojak, bhajan geet, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 20-15 N Sendarkar, bahar, 20-30 Composer performs. Delhi relay (Ahm.) 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 21-15 Bhojak compsns. 21-30 AIR artist 'Prabhat Chavde.'

RADIO CEYLON

19.84m.— 7-00 a.m. Music, March Time, 7-30 BBC News, Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunrise Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear the Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at the Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Time, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-30 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 41.72—7-00 a.m. Programmes, 9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes, 9-00/9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI: 7-00/7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 Gramophone Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Six records doz), 8-45/10-00 Musical Programmes.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 18-45 BBC Scottish orchestra, 16-00 National Service of dedication, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 English mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-00 BBC Scottish variety Orch., 18-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 National service of dedication, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For Indonesia, 19-45 For students, 20-20 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-35 Mail bag.

Between You And Me

By Me

DIPLOMACY is a mighty instrument in modern politics. Basically, it is a pattern of good neighbourliness and gentlemanly behaviour among nations. To promote international goodwill and better understanding, diplomats have been given most favoured treatment with a number of privileges and immunity.

But with the growth of power politics, secret deals and underground manoeuvres, diplomacy has acquired an unsavoury trait and shady connotation, and the diplomatic bag alone knows what the diplomats do. In these days of censorship, spying and monitoring, only the diplomatic bag is treated as sacrosanct and is a symbol of freedom of expression.

* * *

'Operation diplomacy' generates heat even in Cold War. Beneath the dress shirt and starched collar, the diplomat carries many a sleeveless errand. Now that Delhi has decreed that ambassadors and consuls can appear in bush coat, it is too early to speculate on its repercussions in the onward march of diplomacy. Despite sartorial innovations and changing table manners, the diplomat has a face to save, if not a conscience to keep. In momentous pourparlers, he is cryptic to a fault, though he talks shop "off the record." He is a pastmaster in the art of accent or slurring over, which he plays according to the exigencies of the situation.

Truth is a precious commodity and therefore he economises it. At the same time, you cannot charge him with telling falsehood, for he does not lie, but equivocates. He means one thing, says the other and appears to be saying many things to many people. In parties and functions, he is all gay abandon. He starts the conversation with the weather and concludes it with Everest and the Himalayan Snowman. He parries pointed questions and avoids awkward arguments. He is oracular in his pronouncement and is too clever to be caught. He never embarks on a demarche without a planned retreat. In moments of crisis he takes a vow of silence, does not show his hand, but allows others to guess as they please. In embarrassing moments he plays the vanishing trick by pretending diplomatic illness. This is the diplomat at large.

* * *

The time factor is the essence of diplomacy. Mainly concerned with the objective of strengthening national interests, the diplomat sails with the wind to cash and carry. In this respect. the diplomat resembles a speculator who acts as a "bull" or a "bear" to gain his ends. In an uncertain situation, he plays the "Teji Mandi", and is not afraid to change sides when the situation demands. Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, and just as the "bull" operator turns a "bear" round the corner, the diplomat is not afraid to break off old alliances and seek new alignments.

Mr. Churchill, who boasted that he would never "shake hands with murder" had no compunction to dine and wine with M. Stalin at Yalta. Russia, which signed the Four-Power Pact against Germany, dramatically entered into an alliance with Hitler on the eve of World War II and reaped the full benefits of the alliance. When Hitler turned a somersault and attacked Russia, Stalin walked into the camp of the Allies as a duck takes to water. In this re-alignment, Russia was the major beneficiary, and at the end of the war emerged as a great Power in the East and West.

Subsequently, the Allies fell out among themselves and thus started the East-West conflict, America mobilising world forces for the "containment" of Communism. The war and the aftermath witnessed these amazing moves and counter-moves on the diplomatic chess-board. So to ask for consistency in diplomacy is to demand the impossible.

* * *

After the death of Stalin, the Allies piously hoped that the Soviet dictator's empire would fall to pieces. Their anticipation of a breach between Peking and Moscow did not materialise, but initiative passed into the hands of Mao. The Indian proposal for the Korean Truce, which was first rejected by Russia and then by China, has now been virtually accepted as the basis of settlement by Mao.

On the top of rumblings of discontent in Soviet-controlled satellite countries in Europe, came the shooting rebellion in East Germany, where the Soviet troops opened fire on demonstrators and workers and imposed martial law. Even President Eisenhower saw in Berlin uprisings the cracking of the "Iron Curtain", but all is not well with the Allies too.

* * *

The K.M.T. episode in Burma, in which Chiang's guerillas made common cause with the Karen rebels and Communists against the established government, has been referred to the United Nations and does not redound to the credit of U.S. diplomacy. America's support of the corrupt and decrepit Chiang's regime has cost her the goodwill of China and has driven Mao to walk into Moscow's parlour. But America is still undaunted and supports Chiang against the whole world, without giving recognition to the legitimate government of Mao chosen by the people.

America refuses to budge an inch on the issue of Formosa, because it forms the keystone of American strategy in the Pacific and can be used as a jumping off ground for the invasion of the Chinese mainland. Though Chiang is an American puppet, he demands his price for playing the role. Even American pressure cannot induce him to withdraw K.M.T. men from Burma's outposts. His adamant attitude puts America off colour in world opinion. In the words of an Indian proverb, America has caught the tiger's tail in puppets. To keep on holding it is difficult; to let go is dangerous.

* * *

The recent developments in South Korea following Syngman Rhee's antics show how even puppets can bully and browbeat their masters. America has made him what he is, and today he threatens even to fight the Americans. The United Nations resemble a Kumbh Mela in world politics. In accordance with the resolution passed by them, all nations have sent their forces to Korea to fight Communist aggression. Now they find that the ground is cut off behind them. Hostile public opinion blames America as the hidden hand behind Rhee's action, as it has charged the U.S. policy as the villain behind the K.M.T. men's activities in Burma.

If Syngman Rhee is out to drop the pilot, the question arises, for whom and for what cause the United Nations are fighting in Korea. Despite the reported crack of the Russian empire, the Communist delegates are acting as a team and challenge the United Nations to stick to their bond. Syngman Rhee, turning turtle in midstream, shows a vital rift in the ranks of the United Nations and is symptomatic of the fateful flaw in the "containment" policy of America. A policy review by Eisenhower is imperative to stop the deterioration in the ranks of the United Nations.

* * *

While the Korean issue is still hanging fire, ding-dong battle is going on in Indo-China without any sign of abatement. Last month, the Viet Minh forces of Ho Chi-Minh strategically cut across the state of Laos, bypassing the French forces. The aged king of Laos refused to oblige the French by accepting a safe passage to Paris, but remained at his post of duty, though the French were afraid that the aged king would fall into the hands of the Communist forces, who would use him as a puppet for their "Liberation" campaign. Thanks to the weather, the king and the state of Laos were saved from Communist pincers.

The fluid situation in Indo-China was again highlighted by the dramatic flight of the King of Cambodia to Thailand as a protest against the raw deal meted out to his people by the French. Diplomatic circles were puzzled and there were talks that the issue of the free and sovereign status of Cambodia would be raised at the UNO either by Thailand or Burma. The king has demanded that the French must quit Cambodia; but they, on the other hand, propose to stay put. Fearing trouble from the nationalist followers of the king, the French have moved three Moroccan battalions to the Cambodian capital of Pnom Penh.

Here is the strange spectacle of the French falling foul of their friends, even when the enemy is bound to take advantage of the developing civil war. This is another weak link in the "containment" policy which cannot succeed unless indigenous nationalism is mobilised under its banner.

* * *

Another upsetting factor in the Indo-China situation is the revelation made by the well known American journalist, Joseph Starobin, that the Viet Minh forces were using American made artillery. This veteran journalist, who made a trek of more than 600 miles through the Viet Minh occupied area, declared that "the Viet Minh guns were mostly American-made and taken from the supplies which the United States had sent to the French Expeditionary Corps since 1949".

Some time back, there was a report that 600 cadets of the newly formed Viet Nam army were kidnapped by the Viet Minh forces. It looks as though Indo-China is going the China way. The arms and ammunition which America dumped in China to prop up Chiang Kai-Shek's Raj found their way into the hands of Mao's men, who effectively used them to drive out the puppet Chiang. If the American weapons supplied to the French are passed on to Ho's men, the question is "Whither containment?"

* * *

The allegations made by Joseph Starobin of American arms being diverted to the enemy's hands found confirmation in the proceedings of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Republican Senator, William Knowland, of California, raised the issue of "corruption, racketeering and black-marketing in U.S. arms supply to Indo-China" and said that it might develop into a major scandal. He declared that he could see no excuse for the French reluctance to permit United States inspection of the handling of American arms and financial aid. He concluded, "I am not in favour of giving the French a blank cheque."

Senator Mansfield, a Democrat, followed suit and said that he was perturbed by published reports of corruption and racketeering. He demanded why the Foreign Relations Committee was not given full information on what was going on in Indo-China. After these sensational disclosures, one begins to wonder whether there is an Indo-China lobby of vested interests in the United States similar to the notorious China lobby. The hurried alliances of American policy-makers with corrupt imperialist regimes in the Far East have not only tarnished American prestige, but have also failed to rouse the enthusiasm of the masses in the fight for independence against the Communists. It is this discontent that the Communists are exploiting under the slogan of 'liberation".

* * *

International diplomacy has undergone a revolutionary change since the death of Stalin. Soviet intransigience has given place to sweet reasonableness and the Communists have given tangible proofs of their willingness to come to terms with the Democracies. Even Eisenhower and Dulles who were not satisfied with mere declarations of good intentions and demanded concrete deeds from the Soviet side, have now expressed their readiness to talk terms with Communist negotiators.

It is exactly at this opportune moment that Syngman Rhee tries to put a spoke in the wheel of smooth negotiations. Pygmy that he is, he pretends to stride like a giant and hold up truce negotiations. He threatens to carry on the war alone against the Communists, even if the United Nations sign a peace treaty with the Soviet. He dubs India as Communist and pompously warns that Koreans will shoot at Indian troops, if they land in his country on the United Nations mission of mediation in the War Prisoners issue.

Despite all this tom-foolery, he is only too well aware that he cannot wage war for a day against the Communists, if the United Nations forces step out of Korea. He knows that they will not quit Korea and hence drives a hard bargain. Puppets must have their price, and so Syngman Rhee too. But he enunciates a strange doctrine when he insists that beggars can be choosers. This bluff has to be called.

TURBULENT TAPI BEING TAMED

Kakrapar Weir under construc tion.

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

be about 1.6 lakh tons and of cotton 16,000 tons per year.

CANAL SYSTEM

The irrigation system fans out from two main canals taking off from the regulators on both ends of the weir.

Of the total length of 850 miles of canals, branches, distributaries and minors, 600 miles have been dug and the entire system is expected to be completed by June 1955.

The progress of the Left Bank Main Canal has been behind schedule because a layer of hard morrum and rock underground was encountered. It was drilled with holes and dynamited. In other parts of the canal system bull-dozers, draglines and tractors are busy in the work of excavation. Afflux bunds have been constructed on either side to form a reservoir.

The waters of the Left Bank Main Canal will be let into the Moticher Khari which will serve as a canal for some distance. About half a mile above the Khari's confluence with the Tapi river, the Moticher Weir, a masonry structure across the Khari, has been built. This weir is 260 feet long and 48 feet high tapering from a base width of 290 feet to 24 feet at the top.

The country to be served by the canal system is traversed by several large rivers, necessitating construction of a number of huge and expensive aqueducts. Two major structures already constructed in the uppermost reach of Left Bank Main Canal are the Moticher Weir with spillway and an earthen dam at Ratania Khari. The number of masonry works on the canal system will exceed a thousand.

15,000 WORKERS

Most of the work on the project was done by manual labour, but where the load. lift and operation by manpower was uneconomical, machinery consisting of dragline excavators, shovels, scrapers, etc. was used for economy and speed.

During 1951-52 the number of workers employed on canal digging reached a peak of 15,000. This helped considerably in giving employment to a large number of persons from areas affected by scarcity and famine.

The completion of the weir at Kakrapar and the supply of irrigation water to the areas on the Chalthan Branch marks the commencement of the systematic development of this part of the valley. By the middle of next year another large tract between the Mindhola and the Purna rivers will be provided with irrigation facilities and by June 1955 channels will be ready to serve the rest of the areas on this project. So the first step in taming the wild and turbulent Tapi in the service of man has been successfully taken.

England's Sudden Collapse After Lunch

AUSTRALIA LOSE EARLY WICKET

LORDS, (London), June 27 (UPI-AFP).

GLORIOUS uncertainties of cricket manifested themselves once again at the Lords today. England's position which seemed to be quite formidable at the lunch interval with the total score of 287 for three wickets suffered a dramatic collapse immediately after resumption of post-lunch play. Six English wickets fell including that of Denis Compton, for only fiftyfour runs in an hour's play.

Lindwall who was mainly responsible for this collapse was seen delivering extra-fast ones, getting enough life from the pitch. He bagged 5 wickets for 56 runs and narrowly missed a hat-trick. No doubt he received considerable support from Miller who sent down several bumpers today.

But despite this determined hostility of the Australian attack, England saw today her two great batsmen, Hutton and Compton mercilessly flogging all the balls that came their way. Hutton's innings of 145 was one of aggression blended with cautious defence, a remarkable captain's innings. Compton's busy innings of 57 was also reminiscent of his best pre-war form.

Wardle who came in after Evans saved the hat-trick of Lindwall and his tenth wicket partnership with Statham provided an agreeable surprise, compiling as it did a valuable addition of 31 runs which secured for England a first innings lead of 26 runs.

HASSETT OUT

Australia suffered an early reverse in her second innings in the dismissal of her sheet-anchor Hassett for only three runs, but the second wicket stand of Morris and Miller fought back and consolidated the position of Australia at the draw of stumps for the day. They remained unseparated till the end and carried their total to 96 for the loss of one wicket.

Score Board

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)	**346**
ENGLAND (First Innings)	
Hutton c Hole b Johnston ..	145
Kenyon c Davidson b Lindwall	3
Graveney b Lindwall	78
Compton c Hole b Miller	57
Watson st. Langley b Johston	4
Brown c Langley b Lindwall ..	22
Evans b Lindwall	0
Bailey c and b Miller	2
Wardle b Davidson	23
Bedser b Lindwall	1
Statham (not out)	17
Extras	20
Total	372

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/9, 2/177, 3/279, 4/291, 5/301, 6/302, 7/328, 8/332, 9/341.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	23	4	56	5
Miller	25	6	57	2
Johnston	35	11	91	2
Ring	14	2	43	0
Benaud	19	4	70	0
Davidson	10.5	2	25	1

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings)	
Hassett c Evans b Statham ..	3
Morris batting	35
Miller batting	58
Extras	0
Total (for one wicket) ..	96

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/3.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	11	2	27	0
Statham	9	3	27	1
Wardle	10	4	15	0
Brown	5	2	14	0
Bailey	6	1	23	0

DENIS COMPTON.

£50,000 Record Gate For Lords

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): The third day's Test play at Lords again produced a record attendance.

A crowd of more than 40,000 many of whom slept all night on the pavements, were present when gates were opened and thousands had to be turned away.

The estimated total "gate" for the three days is in the neighbourhood of £50,000—the highest ever takings for Lords.

Cricket Supporters Raise Money

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): Gone are the days when English county cricket clubs relied on wealthy patrons to help them out of financial difficulties. Heavy taxation of the wealthy has put an end to them.

Instead, many sides now rely on supporters' clubs to help them find the cash desperately needed to offset smaller attendances and higher expenses.

In the year which ended on May 31, Worcestershire's supporters raised £12,128 for their team. Nearly £7,000 will be used for ground improvements. The balance has been put in a special reserve fund.

Another country to benefit in this way is Somerset, who finished at the bottom of the league table last season and seem likely to repeat the performance this year.

Their fans have promised them £1,350 to help finance their search for new players.

VIJAY MEMORIAL FOOTBALL

KANPUR, June 27 (UPI): Lucknow Krishna Youngmen Club were the first to be out of the Vijay Memorial Football Tournament, when they lost their first round match at the hands of the National Youth Club, Kanpur this evening at Green Park by a solitary goal, the all important goal was scored by inside right Gulab in the last. Two minutes of the extra time.

Travelling Libraries For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Three hundred villages in Bombay State will get the benefits or a free travelling library service under a scheme jointly sponsored by the Government of India and Bombay Government. It will start in August this year.

The scheme, which comes under the Five-Year Plan, is expected to cover all villages in the State within 10 years. The Government of India has also asked all States to start a free travelling library service.

This will be the first time such a service has operated in Bombay State, and the centres from which the service will work are Rajpipla in Gujerat, Dhulia in Maharashtra and Dharwar in Karnataka Books will be distributed through specially equipped vans

There are at present only 300 libraries run by the Government in the Bombay State, while primary schools number about 30,000. There is no shortage of books

MECCA, (Nafen): A convoy of nearly 1,000 pilgrims left here last Sunday for Medina, followed by a second convoy of 550 on Tuesday.

MIRKAR ENTERS SINGLES FINAL

P.V.M. Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Irene Samuel who showed promise of figuring in the final of the P V M Table Tennis Women's final met her waterloo at the hands of Saroj Mirkar this evening when she went down after 5 games in the semi-final round.

Miss S. Mankar eliminated Mrs Banoo Cama in the other semi-final in what proved to be another long drawn out affair.

A. Anand and V. D. Parker will meet in the final of the boys' singles by virtue of their victories over S. I. Samuel and J. Elias respectively.

In the mixed doubles final, D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla claimed a straight win over Dilip Sampat and Sulochana Mankar.

The results were:

MIXED DOUBLES (Final): D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla beat Dilip Sampat and Miss Mankar 21-18, 21-9, 21-14.

JUNIORS (BOYS) SINGLES (Semi-finals): A. Anand beat S. I. Samuel 21-19, 21-12; V. D. Parker beat J. Elias 21-7, 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals): Miss S. Mirkar beat Miss I. Samuel 15-21, 21-13, 19-21, 21-14, 21-19; Miss S. Mankar beat Mrs. Banoo Cama 21-14, 21-12, 12-21, 19-21, 21-16.

CRICKET RECEPTION FOR TENSING

SECUNDERABAD, June

Tensing, the conqueror of Mount Everest, has been invited to pay a visit to Hyderabad by the Deccan Blues Cricket Club to receive a reception by the people of the state.

Pending Tensing's acceptance of the invitation the club is going ahead with preliminary arrangements.

E. BENGAL BEATS KIDDERPORE

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): East Bengal defeated Kidderpore by two goals to nil in the Senior Division Football League here today.

In other two matches Mohammedan Sporting defeated Calcutta Telegraph by three goals to nil and Rajasthan defeated Kalighat by a solitary goal.

State Chess Tourney

REHMAN HOLDS S. TODI TO A DRAW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. REHMAN playing as White fought hard for advantage and earned a draw in his sixth round encounter with Sanwarmal Todi in the Qualifying Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row today evening.

The end-game was dead level with four Pawns on each side and the players agreed to a draw.

Pheroze Kanga won a Bishop free in the middle game and weathering the opponents attack got another piece to score the full point. Kanga was in difficulties most of the time but emerged in a better position after the sharp attack was over. The text of the game follows:—

WHITE:—Shankar Bhide.
BLACK:—Pheroze Kanga.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-QB3; 3. Kt-KB3, P-K3; 4. Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 5. B-Kt5, QKt-Q2; 6. P-K3, Q-Kt3; 7. Q-B2, B-Kt5; 8. P-QR3, BxKt; 9. PxB, Q-R4; 10. Kt-Q2, PxP; 11. BxP, QxB; 12. Castles, Castles; 13. P-KB4, Q-Kt3; 14. B-Q3, Q-R3; 15 R-B3, P-Kt3; 16. R-R3, Q-Kt2; 17 Kt-B3, P-QB4; 18. Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 19. Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 20. R-K1, PxP; 21. BPxP, Kt (Q2)-Kt3; 22. R-Kt3, P-KB4; 23. Kt-K5, R-B3; 24. P-KR4, P-KR4; 25. B-K2, Q-R2; 26. Q-Q1, K-B1; 27. Q-QB2, Kt-Q2; 28. Kt-B3, KtxP; 29. Kt-Kt5, KtxQ; 30. KtxQch, K-K2; 31. KtxR, KtxR; 32. Kt-Kt8 ch, K-B2; 33. Kt-R6 Ch, KxKt2; 34. KtxP, PxKt; 35. B-Q1, Kt-B3; 36. R-K3, KtxP; 37. KxKt, Kt-K5; 38. P-Q5, B-Q2; 39. P-Q6, B-B3; 40. B-B3, R-Q1; and White resigned after a few moves.

The game between S. N. Tavaria and Al Nasir was adjourned with the position in faovur of the latter who has two Bishops and a Pawn for the opponents Rook.

Vithal Kuwalekar in his game with Sheikh Ajmeri failed to win after obtaining two extra Pawns against Ajmeri's unorthodox opening play. It was a Rook and Pawns ending and Ajmeri forced the draw winning both the Pawns.

THE RESULTS

GROUP I: S. Y. Bhide 0, P. K. Kanga 1; M. P. Rao 0, N. H. Dotiwala 1; H. V. Joglekar 0, S. Tilak 1; R. P. Vaidya 0, D. S. Vaidya 1.

GROUP II: S. Khory 1, C. J. Vyas 0; S. C. Bhatt 1, D. R. Vakil 0; S. Rehman ½, S. B. Todi ½; F. K. Kanga 1, P. V. Phatak 0; A. Bhugan 0, A. F. Currimbhoy 1.

GROUP III: J. K. Kanga 1, P. F. Khory 0; B. S Agnihotri 1, K. B. R. Avdhani 0; S. Ajmeri ½, V. V. Kuwalekar ½; N. J. Sanjana 0, M. P. Pestonji 1; R. Sunderam 1, N. E. Antia 0.

Portrait Protocol

SIMLA, June 27 (UPI): The Government of Punjab has indicated to the Deputy Commissioners that in case a local body desires to have a single portrait of a national leader at any time, the order of preference should be as follows: Mahatma Gandhi, the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, and the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

More Chinese Troops Arrive In Tibet

KALIMPONG, June 27 (UPI):—According to reliable report received here, 10,000 more Chinese troops have arrived in Tibet. Now there are 30,000 in all.

Many Russian experts are also reported to have arrived in Tibet along with the latest batch of troops from China.

Insurance Men To Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday: Representatives of insurance employers and employees in India will meet in conference in Bombay on June 29 and 30. The conference to be held under the auspices of the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, hopes to find out ways to remove general grievances and to establish cordial relations.

Two Die In Storm

LONDON, June 27 (UPI-AFP): Two people were killed and considerable damage was done by a violent storm in the English Lake district yesterday. The flood water was six feet deep in some streets.

LUCKY SINGLE GOAL VICTORIES

Three Matches In Musry Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUCKY solitary goal victories were recorded in the three matches of the Musry Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

In the last two encounters the goals were "gifts" to Caltex Sports Club and Star of Goa Sports Club who defeated Central Railway "D" and Cochin Eleven, respectively, to make the semi-final grade. The first game between Bombay Keral Samaj and Dynamites Sports Club ended in a victory for the former.

In the twelfth minute, Railwaymen's left-back Ramer instead of clearing the ball passed it to goalkeeper D'Souza, who was not in position, and the ball rolled in to give Caltex a lead. This goal proved to be the winning one. Likewise, the Goans gained their triumph. Cochin's custodian Maganlal who left his charge to meet the ball had no time to gather it and cleared it with his foot. The powerful clearance struck his colleague Ambalal and the ball deflected into their own goal.

UNFORTUNATE

The Railwaymen who did the bulk of the attacking and played robust soccer, were indeed unfortunate to have lost as they were superior to their opponents in all departs of the game. Same could not be said of the Goans. In fact they should thank their stars that they last out, as the way Cochin forced pace in the second half and stepped into the attack they ought to have easily won the match or at least force a draw played a great part in the quest for goals and went down fighting.

TOMORROW'S FINALS

4-30 p.m. BPT vs. Kohinoor (HVM Cup).

5-30 p.m. BEST vs. Kores employees (Junior Rovers).

TODAY'S SPORT

TABLE TENNIS

P. V. M. Gymkhana

5-45 p.m. Finals of Women's Singles and Boys' Singles (Open Tournament).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-45 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. Globe Sports; 6 p.m. Dynamites vs. Francis Goans (Senior Harris League).

I.C.L.'s Narrow Win Over Shell

INDIAN NAVY TROUNCE DOCKYARD 5-0.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA Culture League confirmed their first leg victory over Burmah-Shell with a narrow one goal to nil victory over Burmah-Shell in the First Division of the Harwood Football League, second leg, played this evening at the Cooperage, while earlier. Indian Navy trounced Naval Dockyard by five goals to nil to maintain the top position in the league.

The I.C.L. — Burmah-Shell encounter began at a faster pace that was expected of the sodden state of the ground. I.C.L. were first to attack, but were forced into the defensive by the Shell quintette who showed good understanding. But though they had the better of the I.C.L. intermediate line, they found the deep defence a different proposition.

As long as Parab was held in check, the I.C.L. attack was rendered invertibrate. The first opportunity Parab got a distributing the ball, he sent a piercing through pass to right outer, Bardoloi, who responded well enough with a good centre badly positioned Saxby brought the good work to nought.

Nearing lemon time, Parab unleashed a perfect half volley that beat the outstretched hands of custodian Le Febour but bounced off the horizontal out of play. The Shell supporters breather a bladder of relief, but were mocked. Saxby connected to a Thomas crosspass to beat advancing Lebour; the ball slowly bounced across goalline to give I.C.L. the lead.

On resumption the ball was misticked by Ben Martin dangerously near his own goal and Krishna failed narrowly in his effort to capitalize.

Thereafter, barring a few occasions when I.C.L. broke away, it was Shell who called the time and Maxie Fernandes completely missimed his mighty effort from Santiago's centre. A tap was all that was needed. That was Shell's last chance to save the game.

Santiago was the only player who spelt danger on the right winger, but without support from his colleagues he was unable to do much. In the closing stages the referee came in for a lot of booing because of some queer decisions.

The teams were:

I.C.L.: Sanjiva; Shuriam, Walter, Uchil, Gulabsingh, Shanker, Bardoloi, Parab, Saxby, Thomas, Krishna.

BURMAH-SHELL: Le Febour; Vaidya, Angelo; Franklin, Ben Martin, Poonawalla; Santiago, Rego, Maxie, Middlecoat, U. Singh.

Indian Navy maintained their hold over league leadership with a five goals to nil victory over Indian Naval Dockyard early this evening.

Highlights of the game was a splendid set of four goals in a row by Lyngdoh for the Navy, all in the second half, while Raju completed the sides tally.

Dockyard played a stubborn game in the initial half and their good defence and smart work by the goalkeeper kept the score-board blank in the initial half. Thereafter, they were a tired lot and succumbed.

Lingdoh scored in the seventh minute of the second half with a fine header off Jairam's pass. Midway through Lyngdoh again netted a stray pass. Three minutes later, a pass from Raju then from a Nicholson pass.

The last goal was scored in the last minute of play when Nicholson passed to Raju and he in turn scored past helpless Puthran.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; D. Singh, Thappa; Watson, Raghwat, Borah; Pereira, Raju, Lyngdoh, Nicholson, Jayram.

DOCKYARD: Puthran; Jacob, Cardoza; Bob, Govind, Pruno; J. Pereira, D'Costa, Kenny, Mani, Jonn.

Referee: A Braganza.

Ike Hits Out At Fanatics

LOS ANGELES, June 27 (UPI-AFP): President Eisenhower, continuing his campaign against "book burners" yesterday warned the American Librarians Congress against those "fanatics" who opposed the study of Communism in all its forms.

In a letter read before the Congress, now being held here, the President said that the democracy which feared new ideas was a dying one, and that America should be alert not only to resist the dangers of Communism, but also the danger of opposing fanticism with ignorance.

He pointed out that liberty could not be defended by depriving lovers of freedom of the chance to study Communism in all its forms-its plausibility, its false truth, its weakness.

18 STATES FOR INDIA

Former Minister's Suggestion

(From Our Correspondent)

MOGA, June 27.

Giani Kartar Singh, former President of the Shiromani Akali Dal and an ex-Minister of Punjab disclosed here on Friday that he had completed his 3 years linguistic survey of India and now he was in a position "to convince the Indian political leaders that India could make rapid progress and achieve economic, social, literary and cultural goal earlier than scheduled or proposed by the Congress Government in case the map of India was redrawn on a linguistic basis."

Mr. Kartar Singh was addressing Moga pressmen in the hall of the Malwa Central College, Moga.

He could now safely suggest that instead of the present 29 Part A, B, C and D States India should be divided into 18 equal linguistic States.

Work On National Highway

(From Our Correspondent).

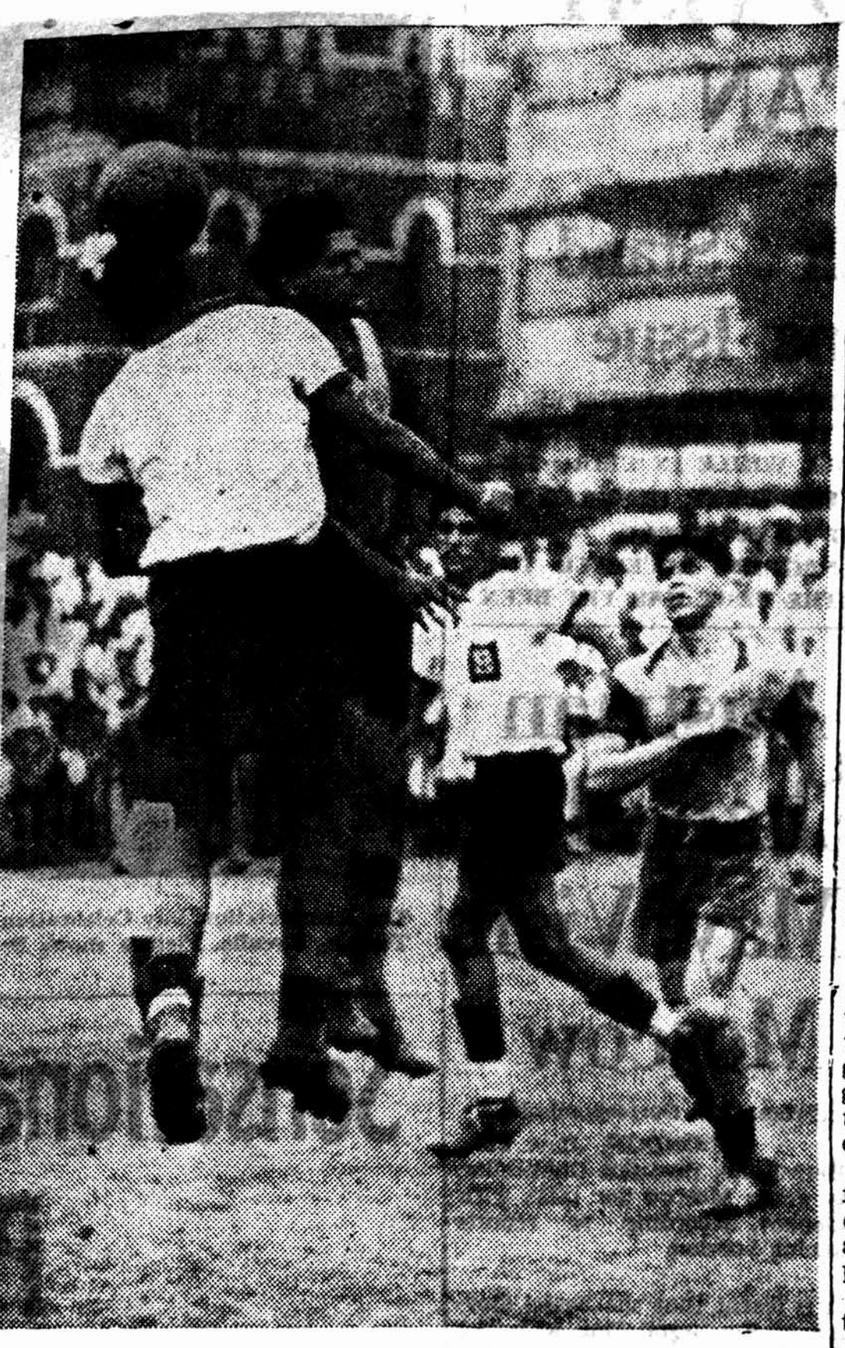
INDORE, June 27.

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,00,000 for the asphalting of about 186 miles of the remaining metalled National highway which passes through Madhya Bharat. The total length of the National highway falling in Madhya Bharat jurisdiction is 492 miles and with this amount the Madhya Bharat Public Works Department which is in charge of the actual maintenance of the road on an agency basis will be able to complete the work.

In Memory Of Bhagat Singh

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): The chief editors of the Bhagat Singh Commemoration Volume have issued an appeal to the members of the public to send to the Editorial Board any letters, photographs or other material relevant to the life and times of the martyr which they might possess, as also helpful suggestions. The Board is endeavouring to bring out the volume by the 23rd of March, 1954, the date of Sardar Bagat Singh's death anniversary.

EXCITING SOCCER



An exciting incident in local Harwood League football match between the Navy and the Dockyard. Navy won by 5 goals to nil. Players in the picture are Singh of Navy (back to camera), Mani of Dockyard, Raghavan of Navy and Kenneth of Dockyard.

Will UNGA Session Be Convened Now

OTTAWA, June 27 (UPI-AFP).

UNITED NATIONS Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjoeld, and the General Assembly President Lester Pearson, conferred all day yesterday but reported afterwards there was no definite decision on calling an emergency session of the United Nations as requested by India.

They said in a communique that consideration was given to arrangements required and procedure that might most usefully be followed at any United Nations meeting called to discuss peace settlement on Korea which is to follow an armistice.

They said that views were also exchanged as to how and when the Assembly might be reconvened if the present situation regarding an armistice in Korea were prolonged in a way which would appear to the members of the Assembly to require a meeting. They did not say, however, what these views were. The main purpose of the meeting, said the statement afterwards, was "to discuss the convening of the Assembly is an armistice is concluded in Korea." This is required by the terms of the resolution adopted last April. There was no indication how soon after the conclusion of an armistice the Assembly would be called.

The communique was interpreted by U.N. circles here to mean that the General Assembly would not be convened immediately for the following three reasons.

1. The communique recalled the Assembly resolution providing for a General Assembly meeting only after the U.N. Command in Korea had informed the Security Council that an armistice had been signed or when the majority of the U.N. members judged that developments in the Korean situation called for an examination of the question;

2. The communique stated that Mr. Pearson and Hammarskjoeld had discussed the necessary arrangements for convening a U.N. meeting for settling the Korean question after the armistice;

3. The communique added that they had exchanged views of the procedure to be followed if the Korean situation were prolonged so long that members felt that a meeting of the Assembly was justified.

Cambodian Situation

BATAMBANG, June 27 (UPI-AFP): King Norodom Sianwuk has refused his residence here for the time being on his return from Siam.

The Buddhist priest urged him to return to his capital, Penom Penh, but the King categorically refused. The King stood firm on his promise, made in his last declaration, not to return to the capital until he had obtained full satisfaction.

Certain signs noticed during the past 48 hours suggest that the slight easing of the situation at the beginning of the week in Cambodia, following the return of the King, will not continue.

Relations between the Cambodian population and the French inhabitants are still friendly, but the radio here has been broadcasting statements from the Royal Cabinet, the tone of which is not propitious to appeasement.

One appeal put out on Thursday made it clear that the country would proceed to action if it did not quickly get satisfaction. The King and his entourage were said to have been unfavourably impressed by the military precautions taken in Pnom Penh and in the Cambodian provinces on orders of the French Command and this is thought to explain the tone of the Batambang Radio.

Teacher Goes To School With Loaded 12-Bore Gun

COLOMBO (By Mail).

"Conduct yourself without descending to the level of a thug," said Mr. V. T. Pandita Gunawardane, Gampaha Magistrate, to a 62-year-old retired Government head teacher.

Inspector G. C. V. Jayasekere of Paddawala Police had accused Mr. D. R. Manamperi of Meddegama, retired head teacher of the Government school at Radawana, of threatening Mr. A. S. Samarasekera head teacher of the Meddegama Government school, by attempting to shoot him with a 12-bore gun.

Mr. Siri Perera, who appeared for the prosecution submitted to Court that the accused's wife was a teacher in the school where the complainant was the head teacher. The head teacher had asked the accused's wife not to remove the newspaper that used to be sent to the accused's wife.

On the day in question the accused, who was the retired head teacher of the school, came into the school, armed with his son's gun. Seeing him armed with the gun, the children in school were so terrified that they ran about to escape being shot.

Mr. Ranasinghe, who appeared for the accused, said that his client came along the road with the gun, and was on his way to get it repaired.

Mr. Siri Perera:—A loaded gun taken for repairs?

Mr. Ranasinghe: — Yes Sir (laughter).

At this stage the accused withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Siri Perera said all they wanted was to be left alone to do their work.

The Magistrate bound over the accused in Rs. 500 for three years and also ordered the accused to pay Rs. 50 as Crown costs.

The same officer charged the same accused with possessing a gun without a licence.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 25.

HE FELT LIKE KILLING SOMEBODY!

LONDON, June 27.

AN alleged confession was read to the Leicester magistrates last week when Joseph Christopher Reynolds, a 31-year-old labourer, of no fixed home, was charged on remand with the murder of Janet Mary Warner, aged 12, in a bluebell wood on the outskirts of the city, (according to a report in the Daily Herald, London).

Detective Superintendent E. Lacy said that Reynolds had made a statement in which he said: "I had a feeling to kill somebody, and for several days waited for a man who regularly used to cross a bridge at Blaby."

On May 22, the day Reynolds was alleged to have strangled the schoolgirl, the man he was "waiting to kill" did not pass that way, the Superintendent said.

But, according to the statement, Reynolds met the girl with her dog and suggested they should go rabbiting. His alleged statement went on:

"The girl came with me and I caught hold of her. She hit me on the nose with a stick and it began to bleed. Then I started to strangle her.

"I had a mixture of feelings while I was doing it.

"I felt very sorry for her, but she was very brave in the face of death, and I hope that when my turn comes I will be only half as brave.

"I am really sorry for her parents, and I hope they will try to forgive the maniac who robbed them of a fine daughter."

After evidence from 16 witnesses, the magistrates committed Reynolds for trial at the October assizes at Leicester.

NAGUIB TO VISIT PAKISTAN

Commonwealth Stand On Suez Zone Issue

CAIRO, JUNE 27 (NAFEN).

EGYPTIAN PRESS REPORTS SAY THE PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER, MR. MOHAMMED ALI, WHILE IN CAIRO RECENTLY, INVITED THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT, GENERAL NAGUIB, TO VISIT PAKISTAN IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

IT IS REPORTED PRESIDENT NAGUIB ACCEPTED THE INVITATION, BUT NO DATE FOR THE VISIT HAS YET BEEN FIXED.

Nehru's Talks With Naguib

CAIRO, June 27 (Nafen).

The Commonwealth point of view, that the Suez Canal base, whether in British or Egyptian hands, will be useless if the speedy return of British troops is not guaranteed in the event of an attack, is said to have been formly pointed out by both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali during the course of their talks with President Naguib last week. It was especially emphasised that the object of the base is to enable a large and fully equipped army to be sent to any part of the Middle East subjected to an attack by any aggressor.

These aspects of the situation were fully brought out when the vsiting statesmen and President Naguib discussed the obstacles which have caused the hiatus in Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on the future of the Canal Zone. Mr. Nehru, on one occasion, commenting on this said it was clear both Egypt and Britain were desirous of finding a solution.

Both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali fully supported Egypt's claim to sovereignty over the whole of her territory, but said privately that any agreement reached between Britain and Egypt on the question of the employment of British technicians would not harm this sovereignty.

TECHNICIANS

Regarding the numbers of British technicians who would remain in the zone following the evacuation of the British troops and the power they would exercise—together with the period they would stay—this was presented to the Egyptian leaders as a matter for negotiation. There is also no doubt that both Prime Ministers presented also their views on how a solution could be reached.

They tried also to find ways and means to facilitate the work of these British technicians in carrying out their duties of maintaining the base under instructions from London without contravening the power of the Egyptian officer commanding the troops in the base.

In the Egyptian view, these technicians should remain until such time as Egyptians had been trained to replace them.

Egyptian statesmen have pointed out that Egypt had obligations under the Arab League Collective Security Pact, which provides that in the case of aggression on any Arab State, all the members of the Arab League will go to aid that country.

NO VIOLENCE

It was emphasised by both Mr. Nehru and Mr. Mohammed Ali that any extremist action during this critical period will make a settlement impossible—which fact was fully realised by the Egyptian leaders even before the Prime Ministers' visits. With this in mind the Egyptian nation has been advised to be patient and to avoid all disturbances. To this end the press has also been asked not to inflame feeling within the country and bring about unnecessary trouble.

LAND DISPUTE LEADS TO MURDER

JUNAGADH, June 27 (UPI): An ordinary dispute over land resulted in brutal murder of a leading cultivator named Rama Nava at Keshod, 24 miles from here. He was murdered in broad daylight with an axe. Some arrests have been made.

Austrian Chancellor May Visit Moscow

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 27.

Herr Raab, Austrian Chancellor, may go to Moscow for talks with Malenkov, according to reports reaching London.

It is learnt that the Soviet Government are negotiating with the Austrian Government a settlement of Soviet claims on former German assets in Austria behind the backs of the Western Powers.

Under an article of the long treaty draft the Russians have agreed to receive £37½ million from Austria over six years for returning them.

The first of these assets being now discussed is the site of the Ybbs-Persenburg power station, on the Danube in Eastern Austria. The Soviet Government is reported to have given up their claim in the site for an undisclosed sum and have offered to supply 50 per cent of the capital for the construction of the station.

Other German assets in Austria will be subject of further negotiations.

It is said that heartened by the Soviet attitude towards former German assets, by the lifting of Soviet restrictions on travel and by the withdrawal of 26 gunboats of the Soviet Danube river Fleet, to Ismail, in Rumania, for repair, the Austrian Chancellor is considering going to Moscow for talks with Russian leaders.

RENUNCIATION DAY CELEBRATION

The Renunciation Day Celebration of Acharya Vijayavallabhsurishwarji came off on Saturday at Jain Temple, Byculla. Picture shows President Shri S. P. Jain presenting a booklet of Farewell messages to Acharya Vijayavallabhsurishwarji.

Sensational Development In Poison Case

NIRMAL KUMAR AND RANI BABE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

PRINCE NIRMALKUMAR and Rani Babe were committed to the Sessions Court of Gohilvad by the First Class Magistrate of Bhavnagar today, giving judgment in the sensational poison case of Rani Binadevi, wife of Prince Nirmalkumar.

The Magistrate announcing the judgment held that there were sufficient grounds to believe that both the accused had by correspondence hatched out a plot to kill Binadevi by administering poison.

Correspondence dates from June 1951 to October 1951 and continues thereafter.

The Magistrate ordered that Rani Babe who has been on bail should continue to be on bail against a fresh bond for Rs. 50,000. Prince Nirmalkumar is undergoing a term of imprisonment on conviction for dacoity. He and Rani Babe were present in the court today.

U. S. Diplomat To Study 'Bhoodan'

AHMEDABAD, June 27 (UPI): The American Vice-Consul, Mr. Barnes, will join Mr. Jayaprakash Narain's North Gujerat tour with a view to study the 'Bhoodan' movement, it is learnt.

Mr. Jayaprakash will visit Mehsana district tomorrow morning.

Famine Raging In 6 Chinese Provinces

HONG KONG, June 27 (Nafen): Reliable reports reaching here from China say China's war machine in Korea is directly threatened by the famine now raging in six Chinese provinces. The Army will suffer marked shortages as food stockpiling dwindles, and some army stores may have to be borrowed from Korea to prevent mass civilian starvation.

Abdullah Stands By Nehru

SRINAGAR, June 27 (UPI): Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Chief Minister, said here last evening that Pandit Nehru's Cairo statement about Kashmir question was the correct stand and its reflected the view-point of the Kashmiris regarding the accession issue. He was addressing the National Conference workers at Mujahid Manzil.

The Kashmir Premier said: "From the beginning of the Kashmir trouble, we as well as Pandit Nehru, have been saying that the future of Kashmir will be decided by the people of Kashmir. We maintain that this stand is correct and abide by it."

Sheikh Abdullah referred to the death of Dr. Mookerjee at some length and said that it was very unfortunate that Dr. Mookerjee had died here while he was under detention. "We made our best efforts to save his life but God willed otherwise. And now if the communal elements in India try to exploit the situation and threaten to merge Kashmir with India, we cannot be cowed down," he said.

Sheikh Abdullah exhorted the Government servants to keep aloof from "practical politics."

NO MORE 'KRISHI PANDIT' AWARDS

Delhi Introduces New Type Of Competition

LUCKNOW, June 27 (Nafen).

FLURRIED by what is called inaccurate reports regarding the yield of paddy and potatoes, the Central Food Ministry have cancelled the awards of certificates of 'Krishi Pandit' to farmers obtaining the highest yields in the states in the crop competitions held recently. Other all-India prizes similarly have been withdrawn.

In a directive to the states, the Food Ministry says that a report concerning the yield of paddy placed it at the unbelievable figure of 17,000 pounds per acre which, compared even with the world record for paddy, was considerably exaggerated.

Enquiries had been received from farmers in foreign countries, and those in India, about the correctness of these yields and the practices followed in obtaining such high yields.

The directive says that the Government of India felt that unless suitable steps were taken to check inflated results and ensure correct reporting, the world at large will begin to feel that the results of these competitions are not real.

The states have therefore been told that this year a 'system of heats' is being introduced in crop competitions and each state government would be required to send in the names of the first six competitors in their area. These first six would then enter the all-India competition.

The winners of this competition would be awarded the Krishi Pandit certificates and other all-India prizes.

205 Killed, 644 Missing In Japan Floods

TOKYO, June 27 (UPI).

LATEST semi-official toll of the Kyushu rain-storm rose to 205 killed, 644 missing and 611 injured at 15 (local) hours today when rains again were lashing the whole island.

Communications in the flood areas are completely disrupted and accurate damage casualty check-ups are impossible at present. Many houses have been flooded, including over 1,500 destroyed; 701 bridges washed away 52 ships lost, 2,499 landslides, and 614,180 persons homeless.

Rescue operations are being seriously hampered by flood waters now subsiding but still submerging highways, railroads, and flat land, according to the police.

CHURCHILL ADVISED MONTH'S REST

Bermuda Conference Postponed

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH PREMIER

LONDON, June 27 (UPI-AFP).

The Bermuda Conference has been postponed owing to the state of health of Sir Winston Churchill.

The doctors of the British Premier have decided that the British statesman should take rest for at least a month, and consequently the Bermuda conference has been postponed, it was announced here today.

A communique from Sir Winston's resident at 10, Downing Street, stated that following medical report, the Premier after consultation with the President of USA and the French Premier had postponed the Bermuda Conference to a later date.

The doctor's report was signed by Lord Moran, Churchill's own doctor, and Sir Russell Brain, President of the Royal College of Physicians.

The medical report said the Prime Minister has had no respite for a long time from his very arduous duties and so was in need of complete rest. We have, therefore, advised him to abandon his journey to Bermuda and to lighten his duties.

Meanwhile, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Richard Butler will share with Harry Crookshank, Lord of Privy Seal and Speaker of the Commons the responsibility for issuing government policy statements at the House of Commons. Marquess of Salisbury, Lord President of the Council is to assist the Prime Minister in regard to foreign policy issues every time it is considered necessary. Lord Salisbury will also consult with minister of state Selwyn Lloyd.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Richard Butler will for the time being preside at meetings of British Cabinet in the absence of Sir Winston Churchill. The next cabinet meeting will be on Monday. Lord Salisbury who is Lord President of the Council will give every assistance in the matter of foreign policy and will consult Selwyn Lloyd, Secretary of State to the foreign office who will continue to direct current affairs.

Surprise was noticed in political circles on Thursday, when the British Premier decided suddenly to leave for his Chartwell residence and leave his colleagues to answer questions in the House of Commons.

Ike's Message

Your Health Is Of Great Concern To All The World

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI-AFP): Preident Eisenhower sent Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill a personal message immediately upon learning of his illness. Mr. Eisenhower expressed the hope that Bermuda talks would be only temporarily postponed.

The message said "Dear Winston, I am deeply distressed to learn that your physicians have advised you to lighten your duties at this time and that consequently you will be unable to come to Bermuda for our talks. I look upon this only as a temporary deferment of our meeting. Your health is of great concern to all the world, and you must therefore bow to the advice of your physicians with best wishes".

PERSIAN OIL FOR ITALY

Move For Relaxation Of Restrictions

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 27.

The Persian Trade Mission arrived in Rome today offering oil to Italian merchants at fifty per cent rebate on the current world prices. Increased pressure is being put on the Italian Government to relax restrictions on the import of Persian nationalised oil for sale in Italy Moscow asked the East German Government cut down immediately defence expenditure and allot three million pounds for the improvement of the lot of workers.

MORE OIL FROM BASRA

BAGHDAD, June 27 (Nafen): The Basra Oil Company has announced that between September last aad June 19 this year, 3,472,000 tons of oil were exported through Fao port.

It is also announced storage tanks will be increased from eight to 20 and a 24-inch per line will be constructed which will enable the company to export 8,000,000 tons a year by the end of 1955.

Mrs. Roosevelt In Delhi

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): Mrs. Roosevelt passed through Dum Dum on her way to Delhi from Tokyo by a Pan-American plane this evening.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

AGRA, June 27 (UPI): With the arrival of the Congress President, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru for the AICC session, the Congress Working Committee it is learnt will meet here in the Circuit House on the morning of July 6 to finalise the unfinished agenda for the AICC open session commencing at 3 p.m. on the afternoon on the same day.

Before the Congress Working Committee meets here Sri Nehru will attend the flag-hoisting ceremony at the Agra Club grounds at 8-30 a.m. He will unfurl the Congress Tricolour, which is expected to be followed by a short speech.

Volunteers both boys and girls will then march past on the Maidan.

BAGHDAD: King Hussein of Jordon, accompanied by the Queen Mother, Queen Zein, and a number of ministers arrived here Saturday morning on a courtesy visit.

City May Get Occasional Showers

BOMBAY, Saturday: During the next 24 hours Bombay City and Suburbs will have occasional showers, some of which may be heavy and accompanied by thunder and gusty winds, the Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Station reported tonight.

Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Saturday, Santa Cruz recorded 1.69 inches rain, while Colaba recorded only 8 cents. Santa Cruz experienced a north-westerly squall accompanied by shower at 3-33 p.m.

Outside Bombay, Mahableshwar recorded 1½ inches, and Nizambad and Hamamgonda 1¼inch, during the same period.

VANGUARD OF EVERESTERS IN DELHI

Advance party of the successful British Expedition to Everest arrived in New Delhi from Kathmandu on Friday afternoon. Photo shows the members of the expedition from (Left to right) Pugh, Macott, Noyce, Band, Stobert, Lowe snapped on their arrival at the airport.

SIGNATORIES MUST DELIVER GOODS

Nehru On Korea Peace Prospects

NEW DELHI, June 27.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU told newsmen at the Palam airport today that the Truce in Korea "must be signed with persons who can deliver the goods, whoever they may be."

The Prime Minister was replying to the question if he visualised the truce being signed without Syngman Rhee. He said, "it is not a question of any individual."

Asked if he was disappointed with the turn of events since he left Delhi, the Prime Minister replied, "conditions have improved greatly after I left Delhi. Only the recent development were an upsetting factor."

A correspondent asked: Do you think truce can be signed without the prisoners being recaptured? The Prime Minister replied: "I cannot say, it can be signed."

What can you do with Syngman Rhee? asked a correspondent. Mr. Nehru smilingly replied: "It is a matter for individual choice."

Have you read all the slogans they have prepared for greeting the Indian soldiers — asked another correspondent. He said, "I have read about them in the papers in Bombay."

INDIAN TROOPS TO KOREA

Asked if he proposed to send Indian troops inspite of Rhee's antagonism, the Prime Minister said, "there is no question of anybody's antagonism. We are not sending troops to fight anybody. We will send them when the conditions are bright for them to function peacefully."

Asked if the Neutral Commission could start functioning before the Truce is signed, Mr. Nehru said, "The Neutral Commission is for repatriation of prisoners. We do not know what prisoners there are, till they are sorted out."

Referring to the reported rejection by America of his suggestion to summon the United Nations, the Prime Minister said it was not a question of rejection or acceptance of the suggestion. "It is a question of fixing a suitable date The U.N. has to meet some day or other."

U.N. SESSION

Asked if he would send a strong Indian delegation this time to the U.N., he replied that this U.N. session would be the continuation of the last meeting and not an annual session. It would deal with only one subject. A strong team has to be sent when a number of subjects are there for discussion.

The Prime Minister could not

(Continued on Page 15)

CABINET MEETING IN 3 HOURS

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): Within three hours of his arrival today the Prime Minister held a Cabinet meeting in the evening. He is reported to have acquainted his colleagues with the talks he had in London and Cairo. They relate to the discussion at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference and his talks with the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and Ceylon and General Naguib at Cairo.

Mr. Nehru is likely to be very busy next few days as a lot of important official and Congress work is awaiting his consideration. Series of Cabinet meetings are also likely to be held to dispose off pending matters.

Prohibition Will Stay Even If The Andhras Go

MADRAS, June 27 (UPI): "The residuary Madras State will go ahead with prohibition", Mr. V C. Palaniswami Gounder, Prohibition Minister, said here today when asked whether the Government would review the prohibition policy after the Andhra State was carved out.

The Minister said that a Bill to amend the Prohibition Act was under preparation so as to enable the Government to enforce prohibition and also effectively check illicit distillation.

The Minister further said work on enforcing of prohibition was under the control of police in nine districts of the State and in the remaining parts under the supervision of the Excise Department.

"We want to reorganise the enforcement work and we want a uniform machinery for the purpose under one head." Mr. Gounder stated.

AIR SERVICES SUSPENDED

Bad Weather In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): Calcutta-Delhi and Delhi-Calcutta I.N.A. scheduled service remained suspended this morning due to bad weather conditions at Delhi.

Bharat Airways scheduled Calcutta-Delhi plane left Dum Dum airport at 6-30 this morning. But Delhi-Calcutta scheduled service was delayed by six hours.

EverestersDelayed By A Day

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): The arrival of the conquerers of the Everest at Delhi has been delayed by one day by the weather conditions. The leader of the Expedition, Sir John Hunt, and Tensing and Sir Edmund Hillary, who conquered the Everest, were scheduled to reach Delhi this evening. As the weather conditions were not good the I.N.A. 'Viking' service by which they were to travel from Calcutta was suspended.

They are now scheduled to arrive here tomorrow noon by the Bharat Airways.

DUST-STORM IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): For the last three days Delhi is in the grip of a severe dust-storm. Dust-raising winds sweeping over the capital reached a velocity of 45 miles an hour at 3-50 a.m. today. Visibility was extremely poor.

At the airports, one could not see beyond a mile and a quarter. The air services, therefore, remained suspended during the forenoon.

Himalayan Climbers' Claims

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO SCRUTINISE

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): The Himalayan Society proposes to appoint an Expert Committee to ascertain and scrutinise the claims of various expeditions that they had conquered different regions of the Himalayas.

The claims of the conquest of Everest, Panchchulind Abi Gaman are proposed to be referred to the Committee.

GHAZIABAD: Pandit Diwan Chand Sharma, a refugee leader and industrialist, died at Gaziabad on Saturday after a short illness. He was 54. Pandit Sharma migrated from Lahore after partition.

INDO-BURMA TRADE TALKS

What Rangoon Wants In Exchange For Rice

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI).

AN agreement on the price of Burmese rice will form the main topic of discussion of the Indo-Burmese trade talks scheduled to start here next Monday, it is understood.

As is known, India's rice position is extremely good. Under the old agreement she has been buying rice from Burma at £60 a ton. This is considerably higher than she is willing to pay for future contracts. It will be possible for India to buy up the entire Burmese offer of half a million tons, if the price quoted is somewhere near £40 a ton.

WHAT BURMA WANTS

Burma's offer of five lakhs tons of rice, if accepted, will form the nucleus of reserve stock. Burma in exchange wants textiles, railway telephone equipments, military clothing, 24,000,000 gunny bags, about 20,000 tons of iron and steel and 150,000 tons of coal.

The eight-man Burmese Trade Mission due to arrive here tonight to stay here till the 4th July. Burmese official here are hopeful of the success of the talks. It is learnt if the talks proceed satisfactorily the mission might extend its stay here and conclude a trade agreement.

The leader of the Mission, U Tin, Burmese Finance Minister and Minister of Commerce and Supplies, Thakin Thakin will stay at Rashtrapati Bhavan. The Indian delegation will be held by Shri R. A. Kidwai, Food Minister.

WIVES OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Immigration Requirements

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): Among the wives and children of South African Indians, who proceeded to South Africa recently with the emergency travel documents, there were a few cases in which such persons failed to carry with them necessary documents to establish their relationship with their husbands or parents in South Africa. As a result of this they were taken into custody by the Immigration authorities at Durban and were declared prohibited immigrants.

Under the existing Immigration Law of South Africa wives and children of persons domiciled in the Union do not come within the category of prohibited immigrants if they can establish their relationship age and birth. The South African authorities have so far been permitting Indian women and children to land in the Union on temporary entry permits issued by them on payment of a deposit of £75 per head, subject to their establishing their right to stay in the Union permanently on the basis of their relationship with the South African Indians.

It is essential that such persons must establish their relationship and should also carry with them sufficient money for the deposit.

4 INJURED IN CAR-TRAIN COLLISION

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): Four occupants of a private car including the driver were injured two seriously, as a result of a collision between the car and a Port Commissioner's good train at the level crossing at the junction of Nimtolla Ghat Street and Strand Bank Road this evening.

The injured were removed to hospital. The car was badly damaged.

NO COERCION ON TEACHERS

But Only Enforcement Of Govt. Order

AHMEDABAD, June 27 (UPI): The Administrative Officer of the Ahmedabad District School Board has ordered the primary school teachers receiving training in the Teachers' Training College here to go back to their own posts if they did not intend to receive a stipend of Rs. 20 as directed by the Government.

The order was served on about eight teachers of the School Board receiving training here, by the Vice-Principal of the Training college.

The order is a sequel to the refusal of the teachers to accept a stipend of Rs. 20 and their demand for full pay during the period of training.

"There is no coercion on the teachers to accept Rs. 20 as a stipend," a spokesman of the District School Board said today. He added that they were simply enforcing the order of the Government. If the teachers did not want to receive the stipend proposed, they could go back to their original posts. This was all what the order required, he said.

GOVIND DAS DECLINES

Incident During Bhoodan Mission

MANDLA (Madhya Pradesh), June 27 (H.S.): Seth Govind Das, M.P., President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee who is on a tour of Mandla District, in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna, recently received Bhoodan from an ailing person.

Shri Niranjan Prasad Tripathy, the donor, was confined to bed, when Seth Das arrived in the town for collecting land. He is reported to have approached Seth Govind Das in person to donate land in his possession.

At another place, he refused to accept a contribution of 5 acres from a landowner who possessed 100 acres.

YEMEN ATTACK ON CORRUPTION

ADEN, June 27 (Nafen): To combat corruption, King Ahmed Imam of Yemen has appointed Mr. Soliman Bokhari as Controller of Financial Affairs in Hodeida and has ordered the transfer of the Hodeida Treasury to his own in order to keep financial affairs under his personal observation.

It is also reported that the Government administrative offices are to be transferred from Taez to Hodeida.

15 Die In Explosion

MAHON, Baleric Island, June 27 (UPI-AFP): Fifteen Spanish soldiers were killed by an explosion during gun practice here yesterday. Fourteen others were seriously wounded.

SIMLA, June 27 (UPI): On account of heavy flood in Ghagger river, the traffic on Delhi-Hissar-Salemanki road near Sirsa (mile 162) has been suspended till further notice.

SHASTRI AWARD REACTIONARY

Madras Federation Officials Criticism

MADRAS, June 27 (UPI): "The award of the second All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) with its reactionary directions and all-out pro-employer bias had created an alarming situation among the bank employees all over the country and utter disappointment and indignation were prevailing", said Mr. P. K. Janardhana Pillai, General Secretary of the Madras State Bank Employees' Federation, presenting his report at the General Body Meeting of the Federation here today.

The General Secretary said that in accordance with the decisions arrived at the Central Committee meeting of the All India Bank Employees' Federation, an appeal against the Shastri Award and an application for stay had been filed before the Labour Appellate Tribunal on May 10 last. The Appellate Tribunal heard the application for stay at Calcutta on the 28th May and granted an 'ex-parte ad-interim' stay order on the 29th. Further hearing of the application would commence on June 29 at Calcutta.

The meeting adopted a resolution placing on record its appreciation of the gallant fight of the Lloyds Bank employees and their success in the Supreme Court recently for the reinstatement of the 41 victimised employees of the Bank. The resolution further called upon the Government of India, Labour Department, to issue instructions to the management of the Bank to honour the decision of the Supreme Court forthwith in the interests of industrial peace.

Shri G. V. Krishnamoorthy, was elected President of the Federation for the year 1953-54.

Shastri Award To Be Discussed

NAGPUR, June 27 (H.S.): The Lucknow session of the All-India Bank Employees' Union will be held on July 5, 6 and 7. The line of action to be adopted with respect to the Shastri Award will be the major issue before the session.

Filming U. P.'s Beauty Spots

LUCKNOW, June 27 (Nafen): Films depicting the state's culture and beauty spots are being "shot" for the Uttar Pradesh Government.

A film shooting team recently went up to Badrinath to prepare a short film on the famous Hindu temple which lies near the Indo-Tibetan border.

Another film, "Progressive Uttar Pradesh," was recently completed by the Indian film producer, Shorey, for the State Government.

Community film projectors have been provided by the Government in each of its 52 districts to screen films shot by the Central Government's Films Division.

WEDDING PARTY TURNS TO MOURNING

KANPUR, June 27 (UPI): A minor altercation with a vendor in a running train between Unao and Kanpur railway stations led to a serious tragedy in which a returning marriage party turned itself into a mourning one as a result of the murder of the bridegroom.

It is stated that the marriage party of Onkar Singh, Thakur of village Moran, district Farukhabad, was returning from Bighapur after the wedding. The party caught the train at Unao station. One vendor also entered the same compartment.

Some members of the party purchased some articles from the vendor and some dispute arose on the question of payment and there was an exchange of hot words. The vendor pulled down the bridegroom Onkar Singh from the upper berth and struck him in the delicate parts which caused his immediate death.

The culprit is stated to have escaped from the train after committing the crime.

C'Wealth Meet Is No Tribunal

NEHRU SAYS THEY DIDN'T DISCUSS S. AFRICA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THERE is no doubt that on the whole the situation is more in favour of peace than it had been for a long time in the past," observed Prime Minister Nehru, summing up his impressions of the talks he had had abroad on the world situation, in the course of a chat with pressmen here this morning at the Raj Bhavan.

The Prime Minister, who was scheduled to take off at 7 a.m., could not leave Bombay till 11-30 a.m. A message was received at daybreak from New Delhi to the effect that the dust storm was still on and that visibility was poor. The Prime Minister was requested to wait for further advice before taking off.

At one time it was thought that Mr. Nehru would not be able to leave Bombay till 1-30 in the afternoon. However, a message came through from Palam at 10-40 saying that the weather had cleared and he could take off for Delhi.

The Prime Minister who was in an informal conference with the Bombay Cabinet from 9 a.m. in the Raj Bhavan decided to leave immediately. But he was able to meet the press for ten minutes before he left Raj Bhavan for the airport. The Governor and the Chief Minister accompanied Mr. Nehru to the Santa Cruz airport.

NO RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Nehru said: "The Commonwealth Conference did not pass any resolutions. We had general discussions which were very helpful and the result is an attempt to find a large measure of co-operation as far as possible. I found the Commonwealth Conference useful and helpful in this respect. The Commonwealth Conference did not discuss any specific issued connected with racial problem."

The greatest strength to a country comes from its own strength and not from conferences.

Incidentally, the Prime Minister asked the pressmen 'I talked with the German Chancellor. How can the talk benefit India?' This was Mr. Nehru's reply to a reporter who asked whether India's position had strengthened as a result of the talks.

Explaining further that the Commonwealth Conference did not discuss racial problem in Africa the Prime Minister categorically said that these subjects were not discussed at this conference. 'I refused to discuss South Africa at the Commonwealth Conference. I do not want the Commonwealth Conference to be a tribunal to which we go and wait for something,' he added: "We discussed matters of general common concern, and we did not discuss the racial policy in any particular manner."

The Prime Minister said that the London Conference also took into consideration the complicated situation and tried to emphasise certain aspects, so that they might not be overlooked. The Conference could not force any other country to adopt a policy, but in the ultimate analysis, general policies of various countries were discussed.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is for informal, friendly discussions of problems about different countries. Some of these problems in their different aspects are approached in a different manner, but at the same time the discussions give greater emphasis to the general point of agreement. Ultimately there is greater understanding of the problems by the countries concerned. There is nothing like 'White or Black' when we approach and consider the questions."

Maha Gujarat Parishad

AHMEDABAD, June 27 (H.S.): It is reliably learnt that a special meeting of the Maha-Gujarat Parishad will be held in Bombay shortly. The meeting, it is expected, will review recent developments vis-a-vis the propaganda carried on by the protagonists of 'Samyukta Maharashtra', who are demanding inclusion of Bombay city in the proposed State of Maharashtra.

MOVE TO END INDO-CHINA WAR

Laniel Prepares For Bermuda Meet

PARIS, June 27 (Nafen): The drain of the Indo-China war, which has long disturbed successive French Governments, may be thrown into the international arena by the new French Premier, 64-year-old millionaire textile industrialist, M. Joseph Laniel.

Whether the Indo-China situation is solved by a fiercer military drive or an early peace will depend largely on the Bermuda Conference. M. Laniel will there inform Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower of French inability to carry the burden alone.

M. Laniel has also promised to examine every possibility of ending the Indo-China war, either during negotiations following any Korean armistice or through any "other negotiations following any Korean armistice" or through any "other negotiations", entered into by agreement with Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

HOLY WAR

Some alarm is felt here at the situation in Cambodia, where an article published by the Royal Press Office has provoked a strong French protest. The article suggested the Buddhist monks were ready to make independence an issue for a Holy War. French opinion is conscious of the explosive potentialities of such talk in any state, perhaps deceptively outwardly calm, where French troops are outnumbered three to one by Cambodian forces.

TWO KILLED IN ATTACK BY GANG

BANARAS, June 27 (UPI): Two persons were killed, one instantaneously, and two others were injured as a result of an assault by a gang of about a dozen persons, who waylaid four people near the Chhitampur Jungle area of the Chakia Police Circle, about 40 miles from here on Monday last.

It is stated one Mahabir of Shahabad district was returning from Bhikhampur village along with his two nephews and a servant at noon, when they were attacked by the gang armed with lathis and spears. Mahabir died on the spot, and one of the nephews on the way to hospital.

Was Police Cell Suicide A Spy?

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): Special Branch officers the men who probe political crimes are trying to find out the truth about 34-year-old Colin Ward, who hanged himself in a London police station cell while under arrest.

He was found to have four British passports under different names. Now police have discovered that he was once a Communist. They are trying to find out whether he was still a party member at the time of his death.

Behind the investigations now being carried on is the belief that Ward may have been engaged on espionage work.

Although he did not have a job, he made frequent trips to the Continent and lived comfortably. Police want to know where his money came from.

SENSATIONAL HAUL OF CHARAS

Police Suspect Inter-State Ring Of Dope-Smugglers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LATEST reports emanating from the police suggest that the two men taken into custody yesterday for alleged smuggling of dope into the city belong to a gigantic ring of dope smugglers. This ring is stated to have nationwide ramifications, indulging in inter-state smuggling of ganja, opium, charas and other narcotics.

The two men arrested yesterday were Kashmirs, and they were apprehended in a city hotel with more than 40 lbs. of smuggled charas in their possession.

Prohibition Police state that the two men Kanyalal Samburnath and Ramnath Lachmandas were already suspected to be dope-smugglers and of being part of a larger organisation of narcotics-smugglers. A watch was kept for them when they left the city and the watch was continued at the airport for a period of three months.

Yesterday, the two accused were seen coming out of a plane which had just landed at Santa Cruz from Kashmir via New Delhi. The two men were also allowed to go through the airport unmolested, only a police 'tail' was given to them.

The accused boarded a taxi. There were two bulky Gladstone leather bags with them. They drove to a well-known hotel in the Fort area. A few hours later, they left this hotel and went to another hotel at Ballard Estate. At this stage, the police obviously decided to act.

A police posse raided the hotel and entered the room in which the two accused were lodged. In spite of their protests, their bags were opened and searched thoroughly.

To the dismay of the police, nothing incriminating was at first found either in their bags or even upon their persons. Then an astute police officer notice that the sides of their bags were rather thicker than they are usually. Then the bottoms of the bags were examined. The bottoms had two lids along the sides, giving access to the space between the outer side of the bags and a second false side inside. Lodged in between these two 'sides' was concealed the charas, done up into neat balls. Cotton wool was freely spread over them to absorb the smell emanating from them.

The two accused were immediately taken into custody and produced this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, K. J. Khambata, who ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 15,000 each, pending further inquiries.

Police estimated the total value of the charas seized as being between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000. Charas is an Indian variety of narcotic used extensively to smoke by dope-addicts.

The entire 'coup' was planned by Deputy Commissioner Pant, and executed by Sub-Inspector Sinerkar.

Death Sentence Commuted

JALGAON, June 27 (HS): Babu Roshan Tadvi, who was convicted for the murder of Shri Dhanaji Nana Choudhury, Sanchalak of Sarvodaya Centre at Khiroda, and sentenced to be hanged, by the Sessions Judge of Jalgaon, had filed an appeal in the Bombay High Court against the judgment of the lower court. The judgment was recently delivered by the High Court commuting the sentence given by the Sessions Court, to one of life imprisonment.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Chemical Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Limited, Bombay, and its workers relating to the workers' demand for dearness allowance at the rate granted to the textile workers in the city has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

SAVIOURS OF TITHWAL

TITHWAL (West Srinagar), June 27 (UPI): Glowing tributes to the part played by Indian troops in liberating Tithwal five years ago were paid by Sardar Surjit Singh Majitha, Deputy Defence Minister, who took the salute at an impressive passing out parade, while addressing the parade here today. Present at the function were the State Development Minister, Shamlal Saraf, Major-General Jai Singh and Brig. M. S. Verdi.

He said th eoperation was carried out under heavy hazards and to reach the objective Indian troops trudged through trackless snow-covered mountaineous regions.

Closing Schools To Make Up Deficit

AGRA, June 27 (UPI): The Agra District Board, it is learnt, is contemplating to close down about fifteen primary schools result of which more than 150 primary school teachers are likely to be thrown out of employment.

This step is being taken, it is stated, to make up the present deficit of Rs. 1,95,000 in the Board's budget.

The scale of tuition fees in all existing primary schools would also be increased from which an additional income of about Rs. 62,000 is expected, which will further narrow down deficit.

MEDIATION FOR BELAPUR DISPUTE

SHRIRAMPUR, June 27 (HS): Shri Rana, District Collector of Ahmednagar who has been asked by the Bombay Government to mediate in the dispute between the management of the Belapur Sugar Factory and the Shetkari Sangh, will give his decision on June 29, it is learnt. He has invited representatives of both parties to the dispute here on the day.

In the meantime, the management of the factory has appealed to the Court for permission to withdraw cases filed against the Satyagrahis.

PASSERS BY SPIT ON RED TROOPS

BERLIN, June 27 (Nafen): Last night's attempt in Berlin to humiliate rebel workers by an enforced parade of "confidence" in the Grotewohl Government was a wash-out.

Torrential rain gave the unwilling paraders an excuse to avoid the march, and only some 6,000, mostly Communist "cheer leaders," appeared instead of the several hundred thousands expected.

The real mood of the public was clearly shown last night when men and women passers-by spat at the feet of Russian soldiers and Communist girls who are dancing in the streets to show the "popularity of the Red Army men who smashed the Fascist plot."

There is evidence that the situation inside the Russian Zone itself is the same.

Honour For Villager

SECUNDERABAD, June 27 (UPI): The unique honour of formally letting the waters of the Tungabhadra project on the Hyderabad side has been conferred on the oldest person from among the sixteen villages of the Koppal Taluka in Raichur district.

All-India 'Van Mahotsava'

PRESIDENT TO INAUGURATE

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): The India-wide celebrations of 'Van Mahotsava' will be inaugurated in Delhi by President Rajendra Prasad on Wednesday, the 1st of July. Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru will also participate in the function and plant a sapling.

In Delhi State, the campaign will be inaugurated by Dr. P. R. Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister. According to the present schedule, the inaugural function on July 1 will take place at Edward Park near Juma Masjid.

5th DAY OF COALMINERS' STRIKE

SECUNDERABAD, June 27 (UPI): Today is the fifth day of the strike of 11,000 coal-miners at Yellandu and Kothagudem and 18th day by 5,000 workers at Bellampali. The company is losing Rs. 1,00,000 per day of the strike owing to non-production of coal, the average daily output being 4,500 tons.

SIGNATORIES MUST DELIVER GOODS

(Continued from Page 13)

say if a U.N. session after Bermuda Conference would be too late or not.

A correspondent asked: You are reported to have said in Bombay today that Korean truce is much nearer than before inspite of Rhee. The Prime Minister immediately corrected this impression and said what he had said in Bombay was that the world situation was more in favour of peace now than for many months.

KASHMIR QUESTION

Asked if he shared the optimism of Mr. Mohammed Ali, Pakistan Prime Minister, that the Kashmir question would be solved within this year, the Prime Minister replied, "I would be happier, if it is solved within six months." He said he had no idea when he would go to Karachi.

As soon as the Prime Minister came to the press enclosure, a correspondent asked: What packets have you brought for us? The Prime Minister smilingly replied, "I have brought myself back."

Prime Minister Nehru returned to the capital this afternoon after four week's absence. The Air-India International plane carrying the Prime Minister landed at the Palam aerodrome at 2-45 p.m. he was accompanied by the Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh and Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh from Bombay.

A hearty welcome was accorded to Pandit Nehru on his return here. The aerodrome premises were crowded long before the plane was due. Most of the Central Ministers and members of the diplamatic Corps were present. Among them were: Maulana Azad, Dr. Katju, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Shri C. C. Biswas, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr. B. V. Keskar and Shri Mahavir Tyagi. The President was represented by his Deputy Military Secretary.

DUST HAZE

Due to poor visibility on account of the dust haze over the city, the plane had to take two circles before landing. As soon as the door of the plane was opened, Pandit Nehru came out in his usual form smilingly with folded hands. He was first of all greeted by Maulana Azad and Shrimati Vijayalakshmi. Later he was introduced to the diplomatic representatives.

Standing in the open and surrounded by press representatives, the Prime Minister answered a barrage of questions on the Korean situation. He was taken away from the correspondents by Shri Mahavir Tyagi, who suddenly came and remarked "Let something be reserved for tomorrow."

After meeting other important persons present at the aerodrome, the Prime Minister drove straight to his residence.

NEW ARMISTICE PLAN FOR KOREA

Move To Exclude P.O.W. Issue?

SEOUL, June 27 (UPI-AFP).

AMERICAN Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson and President Syngman Rhee had another highly secret 35 minute talk at the Presidential Mansion today.

General Mark Clark who had earlier flown over from Tokyo attended the talk, as did the South Korean Prime Minister Too Chin and Foreign Minister Ryon Young Tae.

It is understood the leader of the United Nations Armistice Delegation, General William Harrison was consulted on the possible Communist reaction to a new armistice plan which would exclude the war prisoners issue.

TURNING POINT IN TALKS

South Korean Government sources hinted today that the talks between the American Assistant Secretary of State, Walter Robertson, and President Syngman Rhee were marking the turning point in the current Korean truce crisis. These sources indicated that the United States had already given assurances that there would be no withdrawal of United Nations troops, unless the Chinese troops withdrew simultaneously, which is one of the three main conditions to agreement put forward by Syngman Rhee.

South Korean sources added it might now well be necessary to arrange a top level meeting in Korea to be attended by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles or the United States Vice-President, Richard Nixon. In any case both the short-term armistice problems and the long-term unification issues have now been considerably reduced, these sources added.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN ACTION

A total of eight thousand Chinese communists last night attacked a series of United Nations outposts on a 25 kilometre line along the last central front, an Eighth Army spokesman said today. The attacking line runs through the Christmas Hill area and east of the Puchan river.

The spokesman described the action as "very violent". Only one UN counter-attack was so far reported from the critical sector.

Reports from the Western and Central sectors indicate that Communists attacks were continuing there, but their efforts to pierce United Nations positions had so far failed and South Korean troops were holding firm.

U. S. OFFENSIVE

Eleven Okinawa-based B-29s last night dropped 110 tons of explosives on 250 North Korean workshops and buildings used for preparing war materials for the Western Front, the United States Airforce Headquarters reported today.

WITHDRAW BRITISH TROOPS

Red Party Executive's Demand

LONDON, June 27 (UPI-AFP): The Politburo of the British Communist Party last night called for the withdrawal of British troops from Korea as "the armistice terms are already agreed."

The Party, in a statement issued here, said the withdrawal of the British would "isolate and expose the American warmongers" and would be most powerful stimulus to "the demand already made by the overwhelming majority of the people of the USA for the immediate return of all American troops from Korea."

Swiss Team For Korea

TRAVIS AIRBASE (California), June 27 (UPI-AFP): A Swiss delegation of twenty members on its way to Korea to form part of the post-armistice caretaking team arrived here today. Members of the delegation refused to comment on their mission. They plan to continue their journey tomorrow.

BHAT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Indian Language Paper's Association

BOMBAY, June 27 (UPI): "Indian Language newspapers would have a bright future before them provided they develop local character and concentrate more on local news and comments on local events. This will enable them to build larger circulations, which in their turn will bring them larger advertisement revenue". Thus observed Shri A. R. Bhat, President of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association at the annual general meeting of the Association held in Bombay today.

Shri A. R. Bhat was re-elected President of the Association for the year 1953-54.

The following office-bearers and Committee members were also elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Shri D. S. Potnis, (Gavakari, Nasik), Shri V. G. Thorat, ('Sakal', Poona), and GENERAL SECRETARIES:—Shri Ratilal M. Sheth ('Janmabhoomi' and 'Pravasi', Bombay), and Shri V. K. Sathe ('Kesari', Poona).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Shri B. N. Jkkal, ('Sholapur Samachar', Sholapur); Shri M. S. Kirloskar, (Kirloskar', Kirloskarwadi); Shri T. M. Chettiar, ('Tamil Nadu,' Madurai); Shri M. Yunus Dehlvi (Shama', Delhi); Shri Ishwarchandra Jain ('Jagaran', Indore); Shri U. H. Khansaheb ('Ajmal', Bombay); Shri P. U. Reshamwala ('Gujarat Mitra', Surat); Shri S. R. Date ('Daily Kal', Poona); Shri Nathalal M. Shah, ('Phulchhab', Rajkot) and Shri Pratapkumar Vaidya ('Ayurved Jagat', Bombay).

G. G. Mehta Loses Election Petition

AHMEDABAD, June 27 (UPI): The Election Tribunal today dismissed the petition of Socialist leader Shri G. G. Mehta to declare the election of Sri Akbarbhai Chawada to the House of People from Banaskantha Constituency null and void.

The hearing of this case took 35 days Shri Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister, was examined at Bombay in connection with the case.

The Tribunal ordered Shri G. G. Mehta to pay as costs Rs. 1,000 to Shri P. B. Patwari, representing Shri Akbarbhai Chawada and Dahyabhai and Rs. 100 to Shri J. B. Mehta, advocate for Shri Mayachand Modi, who was an Independent candidate for that constituency.

FRENCH INTEREST IN INDIAN LAND REFORMS

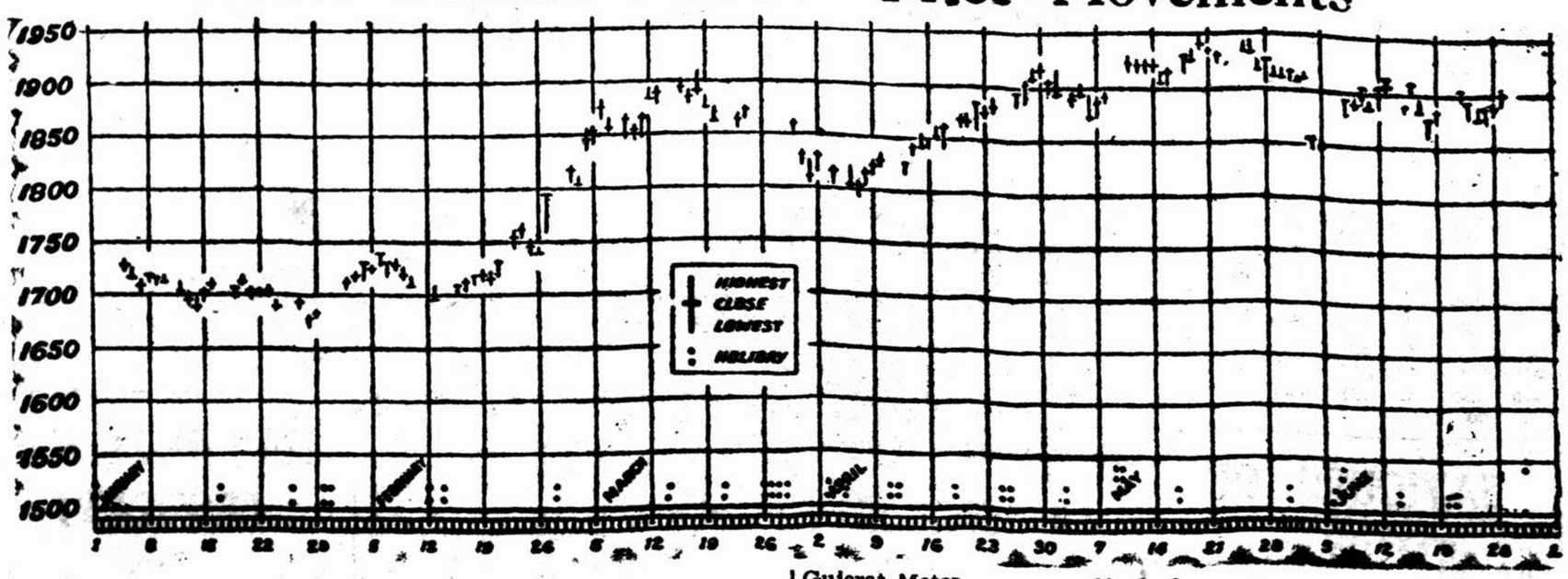
LUCKNOW, June 27 (Nafen): The French Government are reported here to be interested in the land reforms carried out recently under the state's Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act which has conferred proprietary rights on several million tenants in the state.

The French Embassy in India recently purchased copies of this Act from the State Government's library.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1953 will come in force from the 1st July 1953, it was officialy gazetted today.

TATA STEEL DEFD: Price Movements



INCREASED BUYING HARDENS TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Rule Steady

BOMBAY, June 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed steady tone under scattered buying by Jobbers. In the absence of any fresh development, there was routine business and quotations fluctuated within a narrow range. Money market remains easy and the general feeling is in favour of buying on easy market.

The market opened higher and Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1892-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1887-8. A feeble attempt was made to push up prices and Defds. advanced at Rs. 1895. At this level the market lacked support and Defds. lost the small gain under scattered liquidation and steadied at Rs. 1892-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 329 and after advancing at Rs. 330 steadied at Rs. 329. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24-10.

Cotton Mill Shares were steady but the volume of business was restricted. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 380. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 306. Svadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 249.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 12-14. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 170-8. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 367-8.

Later on there was increased buying and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1900. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 330. Cotton Mill Shares were steady and Dyeings were placed at Rs. 380.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bom. Dyeing (12-8)	378	12	0
Kohinoor (12)	305	8	0
Century (12)	276	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	249	0	0
Central India Mills (2)	161	8	0
Simplex (6)	182	0	0
New Great Eastern (16)	149	0	0
Indore (5)	86	4	0
Gokak (17)	214	0	0
Swan (30)	435	0	0
Finlay (20)	314	8	0
Edward (15)	255	0	0
Morarji (12)	180	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	15	3
I. United Defd. (1-5-0)	10	4	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	11	3
Madhusudan (6-4)	83	0	8
Podar (10) XD	125	0	0
Khatau (10)	183	2	0
B. B. Cotton	49	6	0
Standard (20)	307	8	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	329	12	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1900	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-7)	131	8	0
Indian Iron (15)	24	11	6
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-5)	170	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	367	8	0
Belapur (16)	230	0	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	56	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	12	14	6
P. Const. XD	81	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	2	0
Tata Oil (2)	32	4	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	8	4	0
Indian Copper (0-12-6)	2	15	3
Alcock (17-8) XD	292	8	0
Wimco (11) D	218	12	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	151	0	0
Tata Power (26)	1505	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1420	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (8)	105	0	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kurla (8)	108	12	0
Colaba (4)	69	0	0
New City (10)	151	4	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	742	8	0
Bharat (2)	24	4	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	142	8	0
Dawn (8)	61	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	555	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	156	4	0
Western (160)	3180	0	0
Sholapur	1800	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	26	5	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3250	0	0
Tata Mills	43	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	155	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New Union (1-4)	26	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	170	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	155	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5)	110	0	0
Ahmedabad New	133	12	0
Surat Electric (4-8) XD	126	14	0
Broach (0-5)	8	0	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	14	0
Bom. Suburban (4)	125	10	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1875	0	0
Imperial New (10)	456	4	0
Central	65	0	0
Central New	66	0	0
Bank of India (4)	158	4	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	8	0
Baroda (3-8) XD	111	8	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	34	4	0
United Com. (2)	36	0	0
Jaipur	21	8	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	7170	0	0
Empire (20)	625	0	0
New India (2) X.D.	40	8	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	3	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
O. P. (2-6)	99	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Dena Trust	39	4	0
Steamer	36	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	136	14	0
Burma Petrol	1	1	9
Mackenzie (6)	80	12	0
Port Canning (1-8)	23	8	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	265	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4) XD	72	12	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	50	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	98	12	0
Supreme Industries	81	0	0
Bom. Uganda	54	0	0
Ind. Cement (1937)	32	4	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (4) XD	138	12	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	240	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
National Rayon	103	8	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	80	0	0
Digvijay Cement	88	0	0
Phalton (8)	87	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (XD)	150	0	0
Killick Industry New XD	92	0	0
Mukund Iron	2	12	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	173	2	0
Indian Iron	107	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1188	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8	0
Hydro. Elec.	127	8	0
Bom. Steamer (6)	301	14	0
Central India (5)	517	8	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	233	12	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	82	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	325	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	92	8	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Const. 1st XD	99	0	0
Pre. Const. 2nd XD	92	4	0
Pre. Const. 3rd	5	10	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	122	8	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	120	5	0
Jupiter	8	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	110	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (5)	74	8	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B. I. C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
Estrella Battery	30	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	8	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	100	0	0
Tata Power 1955	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	104	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotives	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria	1	7	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	180	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	97	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	88	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	66	0	0
Air India	87	8	0
Air Services	4	6	0
Air-India International	108	8	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	4	0
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	8	6
Burma Corporation	1	9	0
Rally Ord.	75	0	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	32	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 27.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	3	0
150 D. Ready Japan	3	15	6
120 D. Ready Italy	4	2	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	13	0
150 D. Box June opening	764	0	0
150 D. Box June highest	764	0	0
150 D. Box June lowest	760	0	0
150 D. Box June close	760	0	0
150 D. Box July opening	768	0	0
150 D. Box July highest	768	0	0
150 D. Box July lowest	764	0	0
150 D. Box July close	764	0	0

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, June 27.

Mercury Ready	425	0	0
Mercury Jeth	422	0	0
Cloves New	640	0	0
Cloves Old Ready	635	0	0
Cassia Ready	56	0	0
Cassia Jeth	54	0	0
Cassai Ashad	54	12	0

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, June 27.

The local cotton market remained officially closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee. Nominal quotation of August was Rs. 670|- to Rs. 671|-.

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, June 27.

Rajapur	410
Alleppey	385
Three Star	355
Office	375
Ginger	60
Coconut Oil	24/8

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, June 27.

Ready	85 to 90
Shravan	84/8

Ghee Rates

BOMBAY, June 27.

Following were the closing rates in the city Ghee Market today.

B. L.	65	8	0
B. K.	64	8	0
M. J.	64	8	0
Vishnu	64	0	0
N. N.	64	8	0
Belgaum No. 1	56	8	0
Belgaum No. 2	52	0	0
Sankheshwar	51	0	0

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, June 27.

Jeth	2370 to 2400
Ashad	2360 to 2390
Shravan	2315 to 2345

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 25th June 1953	3,45,016
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1952 to 25th June, 1953	10,23,144
Same period last year	8,21,015
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th June 1953	5,57,280
Same time last year	6,61,125

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 27.

The produce market was steady today. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 49|4, Madras Rs. 49|4 and Nizam were quoted at Rs. 49|12. June-July delivery was quoted at Rs. 47|8 and June-July at Rs. 46|6. Oil ready Rs. 25|2, June Rs. 25|2 July Rs. 24|15 and August Rs. 24|13. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 31|4 June-July at Rs. 31|6. Oil was placed at Rs. 16|14. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 37|- and Kardi August was quoted at Rs. 25|4. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 31|4. Small at Rs. 32|12 and Madras at Rs. 33|-. September delivery was quoted at Rs. 158|-.

Later Castorseed September advanced at Rs. 158-8 but declined at Rs. 156-12 and closed at Rs. 157.

	Rs.
GROUNDNUTS	
Bold	50 0 0
Coromandal	49 4 0
Khandesh	49 4 0
Karad Bold	48 4 0
Aug-Sept.	46 6 0
CASTORSEEDS	
September	157 0 0
Madras	33 0 0
Gujerat	32 12 0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32 12 0
Kanpur	31 12 0
LINSEED	
Bold	31 4 0
Small	29 0 0
Satna	29 8 0
June-July	31 4 0
Aug-Sept.	31 4 0
NIGER SEEDS	
Madras	38 0 0
Three-Zilla	37 8 0
KARDI	
Bold	25 10 0
Kanpur	22 8 0
June-July	25 10 0
Aug-Sept.	25 6 0
OILS	
Groundnut receipts	25 4 0
June	25 4 0
July	24 15 0
August	24 12 0
Linseed Oil	16 14 0
Castor Oil Ready	17 14 0
First Pressure	18 8 0
B. S. S.	18 10 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 27.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business. In view of the settlement, there was increased transfer business in Silver.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 159|- and declined at Rs. 158|10 on long liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 158|8.

Forward Gold for the next settlement at Rs. 89|- and declined at Rs. 88|14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 90|14 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 58|12.

Later on there was further small selling. Forward Silver for the next settlement was Rs. 2-6 under current settlement. Ready Silver today was Rs. 158-15 while Monday's delivery was Rs. 158-7. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	158 15 0
Forward	158 5 0
Ready Gold	91 2 0
Forward	89 2 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 27.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-15 2-15-6 2-15-3
Bharat 24-2 24-4
B. Dyeing 380 79-6 80-10 78-12
Bradbury 743-12 42-8
C. India 161-8 61 62 61-8
C. India Pref. 517-8
Century 276-8 77 76-4 77-4 76
Colaba 69-8 69
Finlay 314-8
Gokak 214
I.U. Defd. 1-10-6 1-11-3
I.U. Ord. 10-4 10-2 10-4
Indore 86-14
Kohinoor 306 6-12 5-12 6-4 5-8
Laxmi 555
Morarji 180
New Great 149
Podar 125
Sassoon Spg. 26-4 26-6
Simplex 179-8 82
Standard 307-8 6-4 7-8
Svadeshi 248-8 49-8 48-12 49-8 49
Scindia 12-14-6

BANKS—
Central 65
Central New 66
Imperial 1875
Imperial New 456-4
India 158-4
Union 6-8
U. Commercial 36

ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 110 9-11 10
Amalgamated 10-8
Surat 126-14 (Ex Div)
Hydro 151
Power 1502-8 5

INSURANCE—
Jupiter 7-2-6
New India 40-4 40-12 40-8

STEELS—
I. Iron 24-10-6 24-11-6 24-10 24-11 24-11-6
Tata Defd 1893-12 96-4 91-4 1901 1900
Tata Ord 329 30 29 30-4 29-12
Tata 2nd Pref 131-8

MISCELLANEOUS—
A. Cement 170-8 70-12 70-8
Belapur 230 29-8 30
B. B. Old 368-12 67-8
B. B. Petrol 1-2 1-1-9
B.I.C. 8-4 8-4-6 8-4
I. Copper 2-15-3
Kemp 265
Rayon 103-4 3-8
Rayon Pref. 73-12 74-8
P. Construction 81
Shivrajpur 55-8 56
Tata Chemical 9-2
Tata Oil 32-4

SPECIAL—
Poona Elec. Ord. 126-14
McKenzie 81 80-12

Foreign Traders In Iran

LEGAL DIFFICULTY REMOVED

NEW DELHI, June 27.

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi today said: The Iranian Government Foreign Traders Act 1948, whereby all the foreign traders in Iran debarred from doing any import business has recently been modified and the long-standing grievance of the foreign merchants has been rectified.

According to the new law the foreign merchants will now receive trading permits and import licences without any discrimination. This concession however would depend upon reciprocity with respect to Iranians residing in any of the foreign countries. In India there is no discrimination made between Indian and foreign traders in the matter of issue of import licences.

"The Indian merchants in Iran shall, therefore, be eligible to partake in the import trade of Iran under the same conditions as are applicable to Iranian nationals here."

Illicit Emigration Into Ceylon

NEW DELHI, June 27.

A Press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, today said: "The Government of India have appointed Mr. K. E. Krishnamachari, Protector of Emigrants, Tuticorin, as Special Officer for intensifying the activities for the prevention of illicit emigration of Indians to Ceylon.

"The Special Officer shall be in general charge of operations against touts and potential illicit emigrants, and the Protectors of Emigrants, Nagapattinam and Mandapam Camp will continue to be responsible for taking necessary action for the prevention of illicit emigration to Ceylon in their respective zones. They will provide information of special interest, clues regarding the haunts of illicit emigrants and touts, etc., and all other possible assistance to the Special Officer."

I.L.O. ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Second Session In Tokyo

NEW DELHI, June 27.

The second session of the Asian national Labour Organisation will be held in Tokyo from September 14 to 26, 1953.

The agenda will be as follows:—(1) Report of the Director-General, which will contain survey of technical assistance activities in Asia; (2) problems of wage policies in Asian countries; (3) workers' housing problems in Asian countries; and (4) measures for the protection of young workers in Asian countries, including vocational guidance and training.

The delegation from each ember-state is likely to be composed of two Government delegates and one delegate each of employers and workers, who will be assisted by advisers.

In accordance with the terms of the constitution of the International Labour Organisation, the employers' and workers' representatives will be nominated in consultation with the industrial organisations which are most representative of employers or workmen as the case may be.

Former Minister Down With Paralysis

HUBLI, June 27 (HS): A former Education Minister of Bombay, Shri Siddappa Totappa Kambli is suffering from paralysis since Monday last. A little improvement in his condition has now been reported after medical treatment.

SHILLONG: The Government of Assam have decided to advance rupees two lakhs to three Rural Co-operative Credit Societies in Assam as loans under a new scheme to rehabilitate the rural credit movement in Assam.

Packing Charges For Cement

NEW DELHI, June 27.

On November 26, 1952, the Government of India announced that packing charges for cement would be fixed every quarter on the basis of the average market price per packing material ruling on the first day of each month during the immediately preceding months plus Rs. 1-4-0 per ton to cover incidental charges.

On this basis, the packing charges for the current quarter worked out to Rs. 12-4 per ton and for the quarter commencing from July 1, 1953, they work out to Rs. 11-14-0 per ton. The Government of India have informed all the State Governments of the revised packing charges.

Those are the maximum charges applicable to cement packed in new bags only. Packing charges for cement packed in old bags will be a matter for settlement between the buyer and the seller subject to the maximum indicated above.

FATHER CHARGED WITH DAUGHTER'S MURDFR

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 27: A gruesome case of murder came to light when the doctors found that 13-year-old Pamela, whose body was exhumed from the Abyssinia Lines Cemetery died of multiple injuries caused by severe beating.

The police arrested Henry Elias, father of the girl, Mrs. Margaret Henry, a widow and her 16-year-old son on charges of murdering Pamela.

X-Word Puzzle Proprietors On Fraud Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 27: One of the proprietors of 'Qaumi Muamma', a vernacular paper carrying cross-word puzzles has been arrested for an alleged fraud under sec. 420 of the PPC. The second proprietor is reported absconding.

The arrest was made by the local police as a result of several complaints alleging that the proprietors used to change original solutions of the puzzles to avoid payments.

MOVE FOR MEMORIAL TO S. P. MOOKERJEE

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): The Senate of the Calcutta University at its meeting today placed on record its deep sense of "irreparable loss which this University, nay the country has sustained through the untimely death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

The Senate also appointed a 35-man committee to devise a suitable memorial for Dr. Mookerjee in connection with his great work for the university.

New I.L.O. Chief

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): Dr. A. M. Malik, Labour Minister of Pakistan, has been elected Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation for the coming year, according to information reached here. He succeeds Mr. Fernando Oldini, Chilean Minister to Switzerland.

WORKERS' COST OF LIVING

During May last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay (on basic year ended June 1934 equal to 100) advanced by four points to 363, that for Ahmedabad (on base-year ended July 1927 equal to 100) by seven points to 275 and that for Sholapur (on base-year ended January 1928 equal to 100) by three points to 330.

In Bombay, the index numbers for the food and the miscellaneous groups rose by five points each to 456 and 323, respectively, those for Ahmedabad by eleven and four points to 295 and 332, respectively, and those for Sholapur by two and sixteen points to 373 and 374, respectively.

Training Class At Atpadi

SANGLI, June 27 (HS): A training class of secretaries of co-operative institutions will be held at Atpadi in Sangli District from July 20. The class, which will last for two months, will be conducted by the South Satara District Co-operative Board, Sangli.

HIRAY'S ASSURANCE TO SCARCITY AREAS

Necessary Works Will Be Continued

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHRI B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, dispelled the fears that scarcity works would be closed down with the setting in of the monsoon, speaking at Bilur, in Jath Taluka of the Satara South District, yesterday. He gave an assurance that the necessary scarcity works in some form or the other would be continued, if this could be done without adversely affecting agricultural operations.

Shri Hiray, who was addressing a largely-attended public meeting, said that the Government would ensure that no piece of cultivable land remained uncultivated and there would be no dearth of agricultural labour. With this object in view, he said, it had been decided to reduce the scarcity wages by 25 per cent from July 1. Referring to local problems, he said that Jath being a rabi area and provided the owners had no objection, the Government was prepared to continue the bunding works for some more time.

FODDER POSITION

Reverting to fodder position, Shri Hiray said that the Government had done all that was in its power to rush to the scarcity areas fodder from various far-off places like Bhopal, but its efforts were limited by wagon shortage. However, the fodder situation had eased with wide-spread rains and there was now no reason for any anxiety on that score.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, who also addressed the meeting, appealed to the people to realise that there was now no difference between the people and the Government after the attainment of independence. He stressed the need for planting trees on barren hills and uncultivable lands.

CONTOUR BUNDING

Dr. Deshmukh and Shri Hiray inspected the contour bunding project undertaken as a scarcity measure at Bilur and made enquiries about the living conditions of the labourers and the wages earned by, and facilities provided for them. They also tasted the food supplied at the canteen, which was being run by the Satara South District Famine Relief Committee. This Committee is running two more such canteens at Sankh and Vajrachonde. At the canteens, bread and dal are supplied to the labourers at a nominal price.

When the Minister visited the project, as many as 1,142 labourers, were engaged on it, where the average earning of the labourer is As. 14 per day. At present, 13 such centres are providing employment to 6,500 workers in the district.

Shri Hiray also opened a well built by the villagers with the help of the District Local Board. Though situated in a far-off corner of the district, Bilur has done commendable improvement work by self-help. Even though the villagers were affected by scarcity, they build a five-room school building and a public well.

Will Represent Indian 'Varsities

ALLAHABAD, June 27 (UPI): Prof. A. C. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, who has been selected to represent the Indian Universities on the Quinquinnial Congress of Commonwealth Universities at Cambridge and the conference of the executive heads of the Universities at Durban, will be leaving for the United Kingdom on July 2.

U. K. Car Exports Up

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): British manufacturers produced 44,193 cars and 16,810 commercial vehicles during April, it is disclosed in trade association figures.

During the month, 25,594 cars worth over £9 million were exported—3,200 more than the average figure for earlier months this year.

Shipments to Canada were particularly encouraging. In the first four months of this year, 9,899 cars have been sent there as against 1,899 in the corresponding period of 1952.

Commercial vehicle exports numbered 7,940, a decline on recent months.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 27: Australia may further relax her import restrictions, according to reports reaching London.

When Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister, returns to Australia in July, he will call a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss relaxation.

General restrictions on imports were imposed in March 1952 and were calculated to reduce the country's import bill by £A.500 millions. The restrictions have since then been modified from time to time.

As there has been an improvement in Australia's gold and balances held abroad, it is felt by traders that the time is now ripe for further relaxation. The easement of controls is also calculated to give the Treasury several million pounds more in the form of customs revenue.

It is likely that the new relaxations will come into force from the import licensing quarter beginning October 1.

CALCUTTA MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): Silver: opening 155-5, closing 155-15, highest 155-8, lowest 155-12.

Iron: closing 24-12, highest 24-12-6, lowest 24-10-6, gold 91-2, silver closing 157-13, silver arrival 20. Offtake 8. Gold arrival 800. Offtake 2,500 tolas.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 27: Cotton Rollerginned 289-F Multan 72-8, NT Mirpur 69, LSS 63-8, FOURF Bahawalpurs 61, Desi 80-81.

Market held steadily at rates with moderate export demand from Far East, France and Australia. Total exports since start of season are nearly fourteen lakhs bales of which Japan taken 560 thousands and Continental countries 370 thousands bales.

Cottonseeds 7-6 to 7-12 steady. Gold 92-8, easy.

Import Duty On Copra Reduced

NEW DELHI, June 27.

The Government of India have decided to reduce, with effect from June 28, 1953, the import duty on copra from 25 per cent ad valorem (standard) and 15 per cent ad valorem (preferential for British colonial produce) to 15 per cent ad valorem and 5 per cent ad valorem respectively.

Non-ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, June 27.

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 163, June 162, July 157, August 153-8.

Zinc: Ready Rs. 53, June 52-8, July 52-8, August 52-8.

Lead: Ready Rs. 63, June 62, July 62, August 62.

Tin: Ready Rs. 115, June 114, July 114, August 114.

Kanpur Bullion Market

KANPUR, June 27 (UPI): Silver waida: Opening 158-6, Closing 158-6, Highest 158-12, Lowest 158

Gold waida: 89-12.

Arrivals four and offtakes three bars respectively.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 27.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1892-8/95.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 15th June:-

LIABILITIES:

Capital Subscribed Rs. 5,76,66,-000; Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares Rs. 2,62,12,000; Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares Rs. 52,42,000; Reserve and other Funds: Reserve Fund Rs. 3,16,28,-000; Contingency Fund Rs. 42,00,000; Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 40,69,000; Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc. Rs. 1,40,67,34,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 36,27,22,000; Total Rs. 1,84,08,07,000.

ASSETS

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 50,90,15,000; Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 8,59,26,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 7,83,06,000; Lands and Buildings Rs. 99,96,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 31,62,39,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc. Rs. 84,13,25,000; Total Rs. 1,84,08,07,000.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 19th June:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India—	
(i) Borrowings from banks	10,86,89,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	516,04,47,000
Time Liabilities in India—	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,91,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	322,64,48,000
Cash in India	33,92,89,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	39,56,73,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,79,40,000
Money at call and short notice in India	14,62,21,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	312,44,40,000
Advances in India	462,88,20,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	58,38,15,000

Government Loans

BOMBAY, June 27.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	....	98	7
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	5
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	1
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	6
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	4
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 %Loan 1966-68	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	12
3½% Loan 1954-69	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	2
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	2
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		99	1
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 195[illegible]		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		95	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		86	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	12
4 % U.P. 1964	..	91	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		98	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964	..	100	8
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
% Bom Municipal		107	8
4 % Bom Municipal 1964		92	12

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the opening of a new agricultural demonstration centre at Sajod, in Ankleswar Taluka of Broach District.

Syria To Have New Constitution

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 27.

SYRIA will have a new constitution next month. The draft provides for Syrian sovereignty to be exercised through a President with executive powers and a Chamber of Deputies of 70 members, one for each 50,000 of the population.

All Syrians over 18 will have the vote under the new constitution. For the first time Syrian woman is being given equal political rights with men, including the right to stand for Parliament. Since 1949 the country has been ruled by a series of military dictatorships. Now plans have been made for return to normal constitutional life.

The new constitution will be the subject of a national referendum on July 10. On the same day the people will elect a new President.

DOCTORS ASKED TO CUT DRUG COSTS

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): Britain's doctors have been asked to study the price lists of the drug manufacturers and prescribe the cheapest brand of medicine which will work satisfactorily.

The appeal was made by Mr. Ian Macleod, Minister of Health, when he spoke to a conference of 300 physicians in London.

In 1949-50, he told them, the National Health Service paid out £31,500,000 for prescribed drugs. The figure is expected to rise to £46,500,000 in the current financial year.

At the same time, the average cost of each prescription has risen from 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.

One suggestion put forward by the Minister was that instead of prescribing proprietary brands of medicines, doctors should instruct chemists to make them up from the same ingredients.

TRUMAN AGAINST DEEFNCE CUTS

PHILADELPHIA, June 27 (UPI-AFP): In his first major speech since leaving the White House, Mr. Harry Truman warned the United States today against any lessening of the defence effort. The former President sharply criticised recent cuts made in the defence budget, particularly in Air Force Funds.

Speaking to a Reserve Officers' Association, Truman said that although some signs of change were apparent in Soviet foreign policy, it was too early to judge the significance of the changes. Truman advocated that the U. S. should remain strong and prepared for any eventuality.

Hyderabad Bill Creates Stir

SECUNDERABAD, June 27 (UPI): The Hyderabad Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill on the legislative tapis has caused considerable unrest among minorities.

At a representative meeting of Christians and Parsis held yesterday, a joint committee was formed to draft a memorandum based on the fundamental rights of citizens to be submitted to the Chief Minister.

The Head Priest of Parsis has also called a meeting of the community on June 29, to consider the implications of the Bill and resist its enactment.

TASK SET FOR HUSBAND

LONDON, June 27 (Nafen): For the next three years, 68-year-old Fred Bishop of Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, will have to do all the family shopping. Even if only a loaf of bread is needed, Fred will have to go for it.

His wife, 45-year-old Beatrice Bishop, has been forbidden to enter a shop until 1956.

That was the decision of the court when she appeared on charges of defrauding shopkeepers. She has already served prison sentences for similar offences.

"My sister's husband has always bought her underclothes for her," said Fred. "That's the only part of the shopping that worries me—but I'll do it."

Public Servants' Dignity

B. C. MUKHERJEE'S ANALYSIS

SINDRI, June 27 (UPI): Speaking at a function organised by the workers and staff of the factory to bid him farewell, Mr B. C. Mukherjee, former Managing Director, said Sindri was the responsibility of the people of India; its success would be their achievement and its failure, their failure.

Tributes of affection and regard were paid to Mr. and Mrs. Mukherjee at a number of functions organised on the eve of their departure for Delhi.

Mr. Mukherjee pointed out that there was a fundamental difference between a privately owned enterprise and a state-owned enterprise. The latter had immense obligations to carry with it.

The pay and the power of an executive there might not be commensurate with the responsibility when compared with those in a private enterprise. But a different dignity attached to one being a public servant.

If an executive was bona fide in a state enterprise nobody could touch him. A righteous conduct, an unfailing devotion to duty and concentration on immediate task were what were demanded on a public servant. His dignity could not be measured in terms of money only.

He said Sindri was a national factory. Everyone there was a worker for the national cause and national good. He had his rights as well as his obligations. It was his right to resist any attempt at exploitation. At the same time, it was his obligation to devote himself sincerely to his duties. Strikes and lockouts were out of the question there; they were anti-social and anti-national from the national point of view. Differences, if there were any, were to be settled by mutual discussion and understanding.

PATIALA, June 27 (UPI): The Patiala election tribunal yesterday dismissed the petition filed by Prof. Jagir Singh against the election to the PEPSU Legislative Assembly to Prem Singh Prem, General Secretary of the PEPSU Congress from the Rajpura constituency.

The Assembly, it may be recalled, has now been dissolved.

Diesel Engine Taxis

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 27: Petrol driven taxis may become a thing of the past in London if experiments now going on prove successful. Experiments are being made to fix the taxis with diesel engines. At first the engines created noise and vibration. But these were modified and altered with the result the defects have been removed. A point has been reached at which no passenger in London would know the difference between whether he is riding in a petrol or a diesel engined cab.

The use of diesel engine is expected to result in the saving of £ 600 per taxi.

The Chinese authorities in Tibet are making rapid progress over the installation of a powerful hydro-electric power station on the river Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa. Most parts of the plant have reached Tibet from Calcutta via Gangtok.

Tito To Make Arms For West

FRANKFURT, June 27 (Nafen): The United States is reaffirming its confidence in Marshal Tito as a trustworthy ally of the West by pouring millions of dollars into the expansion of the Yugoslav armaments industry.

Plans now being worked out at SHAPE Advance Headquarters here will call for at least $5,000,000 worth of ammunition orders for Marshal Tito.

"This is only a start. Other large orders will follow soon", officials here said.

American officials said the munitions purchases were a concrete indication of the United States confidence in Marshal Tito despite the speculation that the Kremlin may be moving to patch up its fued with Yugoslavia to try to woo them away from the West.

KARACHI, June 27 (Nafen):—Saudi Arabia has purchased 5,000 tons of rice from Pakistan, it is learnt here. Pakistan has an exportable surplus of about 20,000 tons of Sindhi rice.

Employment Statisties

NEW DELHI, June 27 (UPI): The employment situation continued to be unsatisfactory during May 1953. In spite of a small increase in the vacancies notified to employment exchanges and a fall in the number of unemployed registrants still requiring employment assistance, the figure of unemployed persons at the end of the month was 4,66,228 as against 4,55,417 at the end of the previous month.

The number of persons placed in employment during the month was 16,925 as against 16,233 during April.

Under training schemes of the Ministry of Labour, 9,688 persons, including 398 women and 2,133 displaced persons were receiving training at the training institutes centres at the end of the month, besides 95 instructor-trainees undergoing training at the Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur.

In addition, under the apprenticeship training scheme for displaced persons, 437 apprentice trainees were undergoing practical training in production work in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Cholera In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 27 (UPI): As the city of Calcutta is visited by an outbreak of cholera, the Government of West Bengal has prescribed temporary regulations for the prevention and control of the disease for a period of four months. These regulations shall come into force at once.

VALIDITY OF PRESENT MYSORE CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, June 27.

AT the Mysore High Court on Monday the Chief Justice, Mr. P. Medapa, and Justice Mr. B. Vasudevamurthy, dismissed a petition filed by Mr. S. Gopala Gowda, Member, Mysore Legislative Assembly, for the issue of a writ of 'quo warranto' questioning the competency of the present Mysore Ministry headed by Mr. K. Hanumanthaiah to remain in office.

In his petition, Mr. Gopala Gowda contended that the Ministry was jointly responsible and when Mr. T. Siddalingaiah resigned his office as Industries Minister in February last the entire cabinet should have resigned. In his affidavit Mr. Gopala Gowda contended that the Council of Ministers appointed under the constitution was a constitutional body acting as one and the responsibility of it was joint, collective, and indivisible.

While Mr. T. Siddalingaiah was a Minister holding the portfolio of Electricity it had transpired that a certain contract was given to some person he was allegedly interested in and that Mr. Siddalingaiah resigned from the Ministry "having felt for such as had happened." Although the act of giving the contract was that of the Minister concerned the entire Ministry was responsible for that act, for all the Ministers were functioning with collective responsibility.

The Bench dismissed the petition on the ground that there was no substance in the complaint made by the petitioner.

The Chief Justice Mr. Medapa, observed that the argument that because one Minister resigned, the whole Ministry should resign did not appear to be sound.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Information has nominated Shrimati Violet Alva, as a member of the Central Board of Film Censors, in the place of Shrimati Durgabhai Deshmukh—now a member of the Planning Commission.

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Archaeological Department of the Government of India is to take over all monuments of national importance in part "B" States and all other monuments worth protecting in part "C" States. Mr. M. S. Vats, Director-General of Archaeology, said in an interview with Nafen yesterday.

For this, the department had to be reorganised and in all, nine area offices had to be set up all over the country instead of seven as at present.

Mr. Vats was passing through Bombay en route to Athens to attend a series of meetings of the International Council of Museums, to be held at Genoa, Milan and Naples from July 6 to 15.

Mr. Vats, who will shortly retire, has specially been invited to attend the meetings which will discuss the progress of museums in under-developed countries.

He told Nafen that a number of explorations were carried out recently in Bikaner, and they distinctly held out that there were in all four pottery periods in India—the Christian era, North Indian Black Polished ware, Gray ware and Harappa ware—the last one being before 900 years B. C.

A few months ago, he said, the principal discovery on the site at Rupar, in the Ambala district, was that gray ware pottery was found to overlie the typical Harappa ware, which the archaeologists had always considered to be earlier than the gray ware. The excavation at Rupar had confirmed the conclusion the archaeologists had drawn, he added.

Acharya Shri Surishwarji

RENUNCIATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

ACHARYA Vijayavallabhsurishwarji is now in Bombay, where people of all ranks, caste and creed flock in thousands to hear him. Born in a humble family he found solace and happiness in renouncing all wordly pleasures, while still in his teens. He owes his inspiration to the preachings of his Guru Shrimad Vijayanandsuriswarji (popularly known as Atmaramji), who radiated the ennobling message of Jainism throughout the world amidst unprecedented enthusiasm.

He started in his erstwhile mission with a missionary zeal founding and fostering educational institutions. Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya Atmanand Jain College and innumerable other educational institutions, literary societies, libraries including many representative organizations of Jains owe inspiration and existence to his untiring efforts and zeal. He has always shown earnestness to provide facilities for higher studies and original researches in Prakrit and Jainology.

Faithful to the essential tenets of a Sadhu, he has moved in different parts of India and once he covered a difficult terrain of 450 miles in 15 days in scorching heat. His popularity in the Punjab is proverbial. He is fitting called Punjab Kesari. He was in troubled zone during the pre-partition days but he remained undisturbed throughout his long journey to India. His endurance, patience and humanitarian outlook were highly commendable, which proved a source of great inspiration to all communities residing there.

Patriotism is inborn along with many other noble qualities. He wears Khaddar and is an ardent advocate for propagation and spread of Hindi as a national language. His illuminating address at a vast cosmopolitan gathering held recently in Bombay during the Prohibition Week provide a pointer to his popularity.

Care For The Poor

During his recent visit to the city, he was deeply moved by the hardstricken lot of the middle class families, whose worries and

Vijay Vallabh

Acharya Shri Vijayavallabha Surishwari whose 66th year of Renunciation will be celebrated at the Lecture Hall, Byculla Jain Temple (Love Lane) under the presidentship of Shri Lalchandji Dhadha today at 8-30 a.m.

woes have increased multifold due to increasing cost of living. He evolved a scheme of collecting a token fund of five lakhs. Response was not encouraging, but he was not disheartened. He was well-versed in the art of creating proper atmosphere. Iron will reinforced his activities and he decided to forego milk if the target was not collected before a mixed date. This electrified the atmosphere. Workers of all ranks and ages moved ceaselessly to collect. Every pie collected helped to swell the fund. Acharya Vijayavallabhsurji helped the campaign by delivering speeches in different wards of the city. Purse strap loosened and the target amount was collected well ahead of the scheduled hour.

In Acharya's life, one finds always a puissant flow of spiritual practicality.

He is a unique personality aspiring for rconciliation and ultimate unification of Jain creed. Ethical code of Jainism counts on non-violence, truthfulness, honesty, continence and stoicism. Acharya Vijayavallabhsurishwaji does his utmost to expound this code not only amongst the followers of Jainism but amongst all sections of humanity. His outlook on all problems affecting Jainism and other religious is universal. He is possessed of absolute negation of desires and immense interest in action. Some call him 'a rationalist to the core.'

talking of BOOKS

COLONIAL OUTPOSTS OF INDIAN ART

Composite Culture Is Seen In Masterpieces

To travel a vast distance geographically, from the foothills of the Himalayas to Ceylon and Indo-China: to travel also in time, through fifty centuries; to unravel on the way a complexity of religious and philosophical ideas quite different from our own; and thus to explain lucidly a fascinating but (to the Westerner) still, in some respects, puzzling world of art; this is the task ably carried out in The Art and Architecture of India, by Professor Benjamin Rowland, writes William Gaunt in "John O'London's Weekly."

In this book, one of the first two products of a venture full of exciting promise, the "Pelican History of Art" (Penguin Books, 42s.), the author (Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard University) unfolds an immense panorama, beginning with the dramatic discovery (still recent and unknown to earlier handbooks) of rich commercial cities in the Indus valley that date back to the third millennium B.C.; and ending with an account of the "colonial" outposts of Indian influence in Siam, Burma, Cambodia and Java.

Following him, with occasional recourse to the atlas, and constant reference to a series of some 300 illustrations, the lay reader is in a position to gain, not only an added appreciation of the beauty and curious interest of temples, statues and paintings, but, probably, also, a better understanding of India itself.

MOHENJO-DARO

We look first at some of the remarkable sculpture retrieved from the sites of what, five thousand years ago, were well-planned, brick-built, populous centres, the cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Much about them remains a matter of speculation. Their script is still undeciphered. Their end is mysterious; perhaps due to a change in climate, for when Alexander the Great invaded India he saw only a baking desert where these once-thriving cities had been.

Yet evidently they traded with ancient Mesopotamia and a hint of Sumerian style appears in the now famous limestone bust of a bearded man, from Mohenjo-Daro; even more clearly in a number of seals showing animals and gods.

Other sculptures, however, already foreshadow the mature art of India. A fine male torso from Harappa is so realistic that it might suggest a comparison with the classic sculpture of Greece; but Professor Rowland comments acutely on the "inner tension" that seems to swell the torso.

Possibly this is an early sign of the muscular control of yoga—so great a factor in the later spiritual life of India and also in its outward expression in sculptured form.

The real key to subsequent effort is to be found in the author's next two chapters, which deal with the meeting of two races and the forming of two religions. The "Aryan" tribes, from the region of the Caspian Sea, and the native "Dravidians" (whom they conquered between 2,000 and 1,000 B.C.) have both contributed to the Indian legacy, just as Nordics and Latins have to that of Europe. "Indian Art" says Professor Rowland, "in a general sense could be described as a combination of the abstract, philosophical concepts of Aryan origin and the representational, even naturalistic trends of Dravidian civilization."

The combination is intricately made in the religions, Hinduism and Buddhism. Hinduism was "Aryan", but it took its belief in many gods and nature-spirits from the Dravidians. Buddhism was an abstract idea of the right way of life, open to all and a reaction against the ruling caste system of Hinduism. On the other hand, "it is quite apparent that Buddhism early formed an alliance with the popular cults of the soil and of nature, accepting, perforce, those same nature-spirits of Dravidian origin that survive today in the popular cults of modern Hinduism."

PROLIFIC IMAGERY

If one considers carefully the phrases quoted above, one finds the explanation for the surprising extremes and contrasts of Indian art, its variance from the serenely spiritual to the sensual and even the obscene; from great simplicity to a positive jungle of crowded ornament and detail. In such a masterpiece of sculptural decoration as the gateways of the "stupa", or mound temple, at Sanchi (first century B.C.), a foundation of the enlightened Buddhist emperor, Asoka, enlarged and enriched by a later dynasty, there is all the deep-seated love of prolific imagery.

The "yakshi" or nature-spirits, swaying outwards in graceful rhythm from the profusely carved stone beams, are comparable with the wood-nymphs of our classical legends. What a contrast is the simpler and profounder aspect of Buddhism that emerges in the early centuries of our Chistian era! The abstract ideas of wisdom, contemplation and repose are now concentrated in and expressed through the single figure of the Buddha—one of the great conceptions of the art of man.

Again, comparison is invited with the art of Greece by the calm, regular features, though Greek influence was indirect and fleeting. Alexander's invasion was superficial in effect. It was through Roman art of the first century A.D. that the Buddhas of the Gandhara school acquired a certain likeness to the Greek Apollo. Yet for that expression of inner contentment that first appears in the sculptures of Mathura in the first and second centuries A.D. the Indian genius is alone responsible.

GOLDEN AGE

The fusion of bodily and spiritual beauty marks the golden age of Indian art, the period of the Gupta dynasty which extended over the whole of northern India from A.D. 320-490.

"Seldom in the history of peoples do we find a period in which the national genius is so fully and typically expressed." In the high-relief of Buddha preaching his first sermon (from Sarnath), in the wall paintings of the cave-temples of Ajanta, there is a perfect union of the inner and outward life. One can readily see why this art became the classic norm for India as Greek art has been for Europe.

Hinduism reasserts itself, thereafter, in a riot of architectural and sculptural form and fantasy, sometimes producing astonishing masterpieces like the Kandariya Mahadeo Temple of Khajuraho (A.D. 1,000) or the "Descent of the Ganges" (at Mamallapuram), that great carving where a host of life-sized figures and animals seem to spring living from the rock. Sometimes also sheer extravagance, as in Dravidian southern India, where the love of representation created (at Srirangam) a colonnade of life-like horsemen each nearly nine feet high.

You will not find in Professor Rowland's book any reference to the Taj Mahal or the court painters of the Mogul emperors, Jahangir or Aurangzeb, for these (disappointingly, for they seem so much a part of India) he assigns to Islam and considers to be a subject apart. His later history of Indian art, that is, in modern times, is open to criticism, as fading away in a somewhat indeterminate fashion.

UNITY OF PURPOSE

His theme, however, is strictly defined, even if it includes such proliferation as the fantastic Angkor Wat in Cambodia and such severe simplicity as the head of a Buddhist monk from Java that provides his final illustration. In all its varied forms, as he stresses, Indian art has had in the past a unity in its religious purpose. Of its present condition he has little to say, but its traditional nature he well sums up as "the creation of forms and symbols to represent the manifold invisible powers and mysteries of the supernatural world."

Peace Will Win

"THERE SHALL BE PEACE": An anthology selected by N. Gangulee. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd. 261-263 Hornby Rd. Bombay.

WITH the march of civilization mankind has learnt to look upon war and its horrors with distaste. Though it still has a few champions advocating it as a necessary evil, this particular malady of our civilization has now reached such monstrous proportions that it threatens the very existence of human beings.

There are several ways of ending warfare and one of the soundest of these is to educate public opinion against it. "There Shall Be Peace" is an attempt in this direction. It is a fine anthology of writings on peace. It provides a rich variety of thoughts and emotions, all of which however produce a single, harmonious impression about the utter necessity of peace.

Among the authors quoted are renowned oriental philosophers and thinkers like Gandhiji, Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and Dr. Radhakrishnan as well as western philosophers like Kant, Einstein, and Albert Schweitzer. Several famous writers and politicians are included and so are great leaders of religion. In short, Dr. Ganguiee, has sought to prove in as many ways as possible that war will have to be rejected, from whichever angle we may choose to look at it.

The quotations are long and well-selected so that even though the book may be picked up and put down at will, it gives a satisfying continuity in reading and need not be used merely as a reference book.

—D. G. P.

Just Like Mummy

"Children like to feel that they are in some way like the people that they love. It's part of their pleasure in growing up. Someone told me once of a little girl on her way by bus with her mother to a party. They had changed into their party clothes and as they sat down in the bus the little girl said 'Now isn't that nice — you in your pink knickers and me in mine.' And she clearly felt great satisfaction in being so like her mother."—Gwen Chesters.

'ONE MORE TO SCALE'

Crawford in 'The Newark News.'

ROLES OF EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

realized this factor rather early, paper like the 'Times' and 'Manchester Guardian' were turned into public trusts, so that the independence and integrity of papers might be preserved for eternity.

PROPRIETOR'S ROLE

Now, how can we achieve an ideal state of affairs as regards the Freedom of the Press? I do not certainly object to individuals owning newspapers. Let them remain. Let them be men of property and nothing more. Let them leave the conduct of the Press to their editors and executives who know the job. When an editor is appointed, he must be specifically told the actual policy of the paper, and the lines on which he should work. Agreed, allow the man to do his job all by himself, without day-to-day interference. If the owner's cash-box is important, the editor's brain is no less important. There should be understanding, co-operation, trust and goodwill on either side. They have also to make certain sacrifices, at times. In the interests of the newspaper in whose success they both have their common interest. If such ideal conditions prevail in a newspaper office, any editor can maintain the Freedom of the Press unhindered.

IDEAL POSITION

As far as the State is concerned, let it place its faith and confidence on those who run the press. Erring folk had better be left to a Council of Pressmen to be dealt with. Let the Press folk coin code of profesional conduct for themselves and enforce it: let there be co-operation between the Press Council and the State. May there be mutual respect and the spirit of agreement and conciliation. After all, the State and the Press have common ideals, the chief one being service of the people. If some such a rosy situation could be brought about then we would have attained our goal of freedom of the Press in all its glory. Thereby, the Press may also be able to earn the thanks of the State if dispassionate men are in charge of the State.

The United Nations had appointed a Committee to go into such questions as the "Freedom of the Press' and free flow of information, from country to country. A few meetings of that Committee were held, but as far as I know, no definite decisions were taken. There the matter stands!

All said, all freedom given to it, does the press in the modern world enjoy the trust of the people? Thinking editors have their own doubts! Dr. Frank Luther Mott, a great American editor who has also written several good historical books on American Journalism, quite recently expressed his views about it in a tone of pathos. He asked:

"What is the Free Press we hear so much about? Is it free to support a great cause? Herein is a perilous situation, for, the Press has lost the confidence of the people"!

I Believe

"Nowadays everyone in the western world talks about liberty and about our way of life; I sometimes wonder whether they mean it seriously. We are inclined to expect that, if people are really free, then they'll all agree with us. But there's not much point in tolerating people we agree with. I'm for tolerating the people I don't agree with; and for this there is, it seems to me, only one basis — to say of the other man, he's as good as I am. You can't have toleration without human equality, and that is why I hate oppression wherever I see it."—A. J. P. Taylor.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT

"I must say I'd much rather live in England than in some latitude near the Equator, where the days are more or less the same length all the year round, and where even the seasons don't show any very marked differences. It's true you'd dodge the short winter afternoons and the long winter nights; but then you'd miss the wonderful long days and dawdling evenings of summer. Above all you'd miss the pleasant looking-forward to the contrast that you know is on the way."—Geoffrey Boumphrey.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I KNOW that you are very fond of stories. And perhaps we have not had one for pretty long. Here is one that I believe you will very much like. So here it goes—

Once upon a time, there was a queer old king. He had a collection of queer old things. Everything from a mirror in which you could not see yourself, to a comb which had no teeth! The only thing which he did not have was a left-handed hammer.

At least once a week, the king would say to himself, "I don't have a left-handed hammer. I don't know where there is one. I don't even know if there is such a thing but without a left-handed hammer, my collection is not complete."

One week the newspaper editor overheard the king. Next day people all over the kingdom were reading the news; KING WANTS LEFT-HANDED HAMMER!

Everyone in the land loved their queer old king. Everyone was proud of the queer old collection of queer old things. So of course, everyone searched for a left-handed hammer. Alas! A left-handed hammer could not be found.

In that land, there was a wise man who lived in the top of an ivory tower. He wrote books all day long because he knew all there was to know. When he heard of the search, he climbed down from his tower and went to the palace.

"Send for all the hammers," said the wise man.

So the king sent collectors to every house. All the hammers were collected and brought to the palace. Wagons and wagons of hammers came. The wise man sat upon a tall stool and looked carefully at each one.

Each time the wise man said, "Hmmm!" Each time the king looked more hopeful. But each and every time, the hammer was declared to be a right-handed hammer.

The Left-Handed Hammer

Three years passed. Finally the wise man had seen every hammer which the collectors had collected.

"Not a left-handed hammer among them!" said he. "Have I seen them all?"

"All but my own," sighed the king. "The hammer with which I mend the palace. You might as well see that one too."

The king reached into a special pocket in the front of his robe. He brought out a hammer.

"Hmmmm," said the wise man. The king looked hopeful.

"Hmmmmmmmmmm," said the wise man, looking more carefully. "This is a left-handed hammer. You see, it fits perfectly in my left hand."

"So it does," cried the king. "So it is! At last my collection is complete!"

The newspaper editor overheard the king. Next day, people all over the kingdom were reading the news; COLLECTION COMPLETE, LEFT-HANDED HAMMER FOUND!

The people of the kingdom were very happy for the king. The collectors were happy to give all the hammers back to the people. The wise man was happy to get back to his ivory tower, where be began a new book; THE THINGS PEOPLE LOOK FOR ARE OFTEN RIGHT UNDER THEIR NOSES.

In A Nutshell

Who ceases to be better ceases to be good.

History is on the side of Faith not fear.

What India stands for she must increasingly become.

Not POSSESSION but USE of knowledge gives learning its value.

Teach every child to ask himself: Is the world a better place because of me?

The teacher who makes most of professional organizations makes most of himself.

It is the patriot's duty to oppose evil within as well as to fight the enemy without.

Democracy must eternally search for the best answer; not merely give everyone his say.

The price of peace can never reach such dimensions as to equal the smallest fraction of the deadly cost of war.

Adventures Of A Journey By Car

By Abdul K. A. Moolah

A few weeks ago my friend Ebrahim Bawa took us for a ride in his second hand crock. We left Johannesburg at about six o'clock in the morning for Durban.

Our car was in a hopeless condition. The tyres were old, and the engine made a terrible noise like the steel works at Germiston. The seats were made of wood and every time the car bounced we had "shocks".

The petrol tank was full of dirt and every now and then the car stopped. Then too it was raining hard and our car hadn't a hood! We had many punctures and had to buy new tubes. The battery was so weak that it took us about three-quarters of an hour to start. On the top of all this my friend had forgotten his driving licence! So he was charged ten pounds on entering the district Peter Maritzburg.

Before we reached Durban all our money was finished and we had to draw from Post Office Savings Bank for our sea side expenses. Since then we have not gone for a holiday on the seaside.

Puzzles And Riddles

1. Q.—Take one from nineteen so as to leave twenty?
A. Nineteen can be written, XIX, in Roman numerals take one away which leaves XX or 20.

2. Q.—What is the difference between twice thirty-five and twice five and thirty?
A. Twice thirty-five is seventy and twice five and thirty is ten plus thirty or forty. The difference, accordingly is thirty.

3. Q.—If a cat and a half, kills a rat and a half in a day and a half, how long will it take a dozen cats to kill a dozen rats?
A. 18 days

4. Q.—When do 3 and 3 not make six?
A. When they stand for 33.

5. Q.—Which would travel faster, a man with one sack of flour on his back or a man with two sacks?
A. The man with two sacks, as two sacks are lighter than one sack of flour.

6. Q.—A man is 70 years old, his son is 30 years old. How long will both have to live so that the father may be twice his Son's age?
A. Ten years.

7. Q.—Two mothers and two daughters went into a restaurant and ordered dinner at 2 Rupees a head. How much was the bill?
A. 6 Rupees. The party consisted of mother, daughter and grand-mother.

A HAPPY PAIR

Two active sisters—Sulochana (left) and Sumati Paranjpe.

Just A Wild-Cat Scheme

A lady in London has succeeded in taming a bomb-site cat. These cats become very wild and will never allow anyone to touch them.

The lady, however, fed Bomb-site Kitty regularly, and while it would not come very near, and would jump away at the slightest movement, it came regularly when she appeared.

An official of Our Dumb Friends' League caught the cat for her with a noose-stick and she took it home in a basket. As soon as it was released it shot through a window—through the glass—and vanished!

Not discouraged the lady put rusty tins in her garden to make it look like a bomb-site, and left food there. The wild cat would come for the food, then disappear again.

After several weeks, however, Bomb-site Kitty suddenly followed the lady's other cats into the kitchen. Later, it chummed up with a stray kitten, and now the wild cat from the desolate bomb site is tame, domesticated, and happy.

GOOD TIME FOR KIDS ON BEACH

Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari children busy on the sea-beach at Dahanu during the Unit's recent trip to that place.

To The North Pole

The North Pole, once considered a goal only to be reached after months of heroic endeavour, is now regularly visited every 48 hours by aircraft of the 375th American Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the Military Air Transport Service.

The plane takes off from the far northern air force base at Eielson, in Central Alaska, and makes a 17-hour round trip of 4000 miles to bring the meteorological experts directly over the frozen wastes of the North Pole.

Here they gather valuable information, for the clue to much of the weather of the Northern Hemisphere can only be found in the North Polar region.

Walk With A Pig

A year ago a farmer of Mirambeau, in Western France, was challenged to walk right round France with a pig. The farmer accepted the challenge and set out on a 5000-mile tramp with his piglet, Arthur, comfortably settled in a handcart.

Recently most of the 16,000 inhabitants of Mirambeau turned out to welcome home the farmer and his pig. The farmer looked much the same as when he started, but Arthur, who had set off lightly at 22-1|2 pounds, now weighted 247 pounds and did not look nearly so comfortable in the handcart.

A ball was given in honour of the farmer, and Arthur's year of glory ended in his being raffled the same night.

Predicting The Tides

A new tide-predicting machine is now in operation at Bidston Observatory, Cheshire. It stands in a steel frame ten feet long and seven feet high, weighs two ton, and works out the tidal predictions for 150 of the biggest ports of the British Commonwealth each year.

A year's tidal predictions can be run off the machine in three or four hours, though the whole process, including rechecking, takes two-and-a-half days.

Blue Look

To prevent eyestrain, teachers will use blue chalk on yellow blackboards at Northampton's newest school.

ABSENT-MINDED

Jones: "Green is getting absent-minded."

Smith: "How do you know?"

Jones: "Well, the other day when he went for a walk he thought he had left his watch at home, so he took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go back to fetch it."

A MYSTERY

It's wonder you ask for, we
who would suppose
That the more you take from it
the larger it grows.
Anwer: Hole.

OTHER WAYS

Mother: "No, Alfie, no more cake tonight. Don't you know you can't sleep on a full stomach?"

Alfie: "Well I can sleep on my back.

Balkan-ji-Bari

A new Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—was inaugurated at Mominpura, Byculla, on the Id-ul-Fitr day, when children and workers of the organisation also exchanged Id greetings with each other. The Unit was inaugurated by Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and amongst the prominent speakers were Shri Durlabhji Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shrimati Zubeidaben Biviji, President of the Agripada Balkan-ji-Bari. A very nice physical feats programme was arranged on the occasion.

The Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit organised a certificates presenting ceremony at the hands of Shri Shah, Education officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Children upto 14 years can join the Balkan-ji-Bari as its Members, boys and girls between 14 and 18 years as it Companions and elders as Associates, Sympathisers, Donors or Patrons. Please sent for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 52, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. If we can be of any service to you, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thanks very much.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

EXCHANGE OF GIFTS

GOODWILL GIFTS were exchanged between Indian and American children recently at a New Delhi function for children held by the Balkan-ji-Bari. Gifts from American children sent through the World Friendship Among Children and Youth Organisation of New York were presented by Danny Adams and received on behalf of Indian Children by Pran Thakur (extreme right). India's gifts to American children were presented by Kusum Hatsar and received by Tommy Adams (left).

INTERIOR DECORATION OF LATEST U. S. LINER

Murals And Panels In Enamel

INDIAN MOTIF OF PAINTINGS IN THE LOUNGE

BY EUGENE CLUTE

A NEW CRAFT TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY PETER OSTUNI IN TRANSLATING AMERICAN NAVAJO INDIAN SAND PAINTINGS INTO PANELS OF VITREOUS ENAMEL ON METAL FOR THE DECORATION OF A LOUNGE ON THE S.S. UNITED STATES. HIS MANNER OF WORKING IS NOT CONFINED TO THE RENDERING OF AMERICAN INDIAN DESIGNS, AS MIGHT BE SUPPOSED, BUT LENDS ITSELF ADMIRABLY TO THE EXECUTION OF ESSENTIALLY MODERN WORKS. PROOF OF THIS IS AN OSTUNI ORIGINAL DESIGN WHICH OCCUPIES THE KEYPOSITION ON THE MAIN WALL FACING THE ENTRANCE TO THE ROOM.

Indian designs were required for this room as part of the over-all theme, which called for American subject matter in decorations throughout the ship. The choice of Navajo sand paintings as the inspiration for these panels was a happy one because of their beauty and the intimate part they have long played in the lives of the Indians of southwestern United States.

Symbolic Pictures

The designs are representative of the complex poetic and highly imaginative folklore of the Navajo, and they express that people's concept of the individual relationship to the elements and forces of the universe which affect his life, for good or evil. These symbolic pictures have been handed down from generation to generation. Seeing them, the Navajo memorized them and stored away the descriptions of the medicine man while they were painted. It is held that sand paintings are not to be classed as of a religious nature, except when they are used in conjunction with certain rites. This question arose in considering their suitability for use as decorations on the ship. They are used to bring a good harvest, recovery from illness, protection from danger or to secure some other benefit.

Some of the designs seen in the Ostuni panels relate to the adventures of "Bead Boy," a mythical hero who journeyed time and again into the strange regions of the sky, where he had miraculous escapes and from which he returned with precious stones ("beads"), perhaps symbolic of the knowledge he had gained.

In one of the panels "Bead Boy" is represented by a conventionalized head on the body of a bird. Represented also are eagles, hawks and various animals that played important parts in his adventures. Other panels show designs from the "Shooting Ceremony" which is believed to afford protection from arrows, snakes and lightning, all of which "shoot."

Navajo sand paintings are made on the ground, often on the floor of an Indian's home, after it has been cleared of furnishings and swept. First a layer of sifted white sand is spread evenly to form the background. Then the design is painted in coloured sand which is strewn upon the white sand. The medicine man in charge of the rite directs his assistants who do the actual painting. A painter takes a small quantity of coloured sand in his hand and allows a slender stream of it to run between his index finger and middle finger, controlling the flow by the pressure of his thumb. He moves his hand about, drawing parts of the design with the stream of sand, first one colour, then another as required. The painters work with skill and artistry, drawing true lines and expressive forms. They produce variation of texture by using sands of different degrees of coarseness. They produce colour variations by mingling sands of different colour. There are many refinements. The traditional colours are black, white, red, yellow and blue, together with mixtures of these.

As soon as the sand painting is finished the Indian for whom it was made takes his place, standing upon it, while ancient rites are performed to identify him with the symbolic design. This destroys the painting and, at the end of the ceremony, the sand is gathered up in sacks and carried out of doors, to be blown away by the wind. These paintings are made in a series during ceremonies lasting several days.

Ostuni had seen and admired Navajo sand paintings when he made a 15,000-mile tour through Mexico, the American Southwest, Canada and across the North American Continent in the early 1930's. He had watched the painters as they worked, he had studied the textural qualities, the character of the drawing and the colour variations. He recalled the experience vividly and knew that if he were to capture the charm of the sand paintings, his technique would have to grow out of the Indian method. Documentation for the designs was available in books by Gladys A. Reichard, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, New York city, who had spent 30 years studying the Navajos. Two of her books contain a large number of fine reproductions in colour of the sand paintings. They served as the inspiration for the panels.

Ostuni previously had done decorative panels composed of modern abstract motifs in vitreous enamel on forms cut out of copper. These were mounted on a background of coarse brass wire mesh. But, since they were done more or less in the usual manner, those panels lacked the extraordinary textural effects, vibrancy and vigor of drawing needed to interpret the sand paintings.

Octuni points out that in addition to preserving the character of the sand paintings there was the problem of using for murals a medium traditionally confined to the decoration of small objects. The best examples of enamel on metal that have come down from historic times are small boxes, crosses and the like. Apparently the use of this medium pictorial designs in the past has been limited, with but few exceptions, to an area no larger than the page of a book. It was a matter of creating a jewel-like effect in panels scaled to the dimensions of murals.

Murals And Panels

In order to accomplish this purpose as well as to retain the character of the sand paintings, Ostuni was obliged to develop a technique that is very different in many respects from the accepted practice of working in vitreous enamels on metal. His murals are composed of cut-out motifs of copper in vitreous enamel applied against the white sand-coated surface of a sheet of aluminium which forms the background.

After preliminary studies for the design of a panel had been developed to the artist's satisfaction he made a master drawing and full-size details of the motifs, or separate decorative designs. The first step of the work, in the actual materials, was scribing the outlines of the separate motifs on sheets of copper. The motifs then were cut out, either by hand with heavy-metal-cutting shears or on a power-driven jigsaw using fine jeweller's saw blades. The shears were used for cutting straight lines and the jigsaw was used for cutting out the many small intricate parts of the designs.

After the designs were cut out of the copper they were thoroughly cleaned and the face of the copper was roughened with an abrasive to provide a "bite" for the enamel. Next, the copper cut-outs were enamelled white to form a background for the designs which were to be aplied in coloured enamels. For this background finely-ground enamel was used—Number 80 mesh. It was applied by "dusting", shaking on from a small sieve, a familiar method used for this part of the work because an even, smooth coat of enamel was necessary. The firing of this background was done in a conventional manner, in a kiln with thermostatic control to insure an even coating.

The next step was to apply the colours forming the design on the white background. In doing this Ostuni usually poured the grains of enamel through his fingers,

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

MURALS IN VITREOUS ENAMEL

The above painting is being made at Gallup Intertribal Indian Ceremonial held each August in New Mexico. No sand painting is permitted to remain intact overnight.

PETER Ostuni has adapted the American Navajo Indian method of sand paintings to vitreous enamel on copper in such a way as to retain the delightful qualities of texture, drawing and colouring, while embodying designs of the short-lived sand paintings in an enduring medium.

MODERN DESIGN IN NAVAJO ART

In addition to the 12 mural panels of traditional Navajo design which he was commissioned to execute, Ostuni received permission to introduce a thirteenth panel showing an original modern design inspired by and harmonising with the ancient Indian designs. Above the artist is snapped while completing that panel.

OUR DELHI LETTER

WHAT AMRIT KAUR FROM MOSCOW

Soviet Example And Delhi's Handiwork

DR. AMRIT KAUR after her return from Russia held a Press Conference, in the course of which she made the following points:—

1. "Never before have I seen such vast masses of roses growing so beautifully in one place. There was an extraordinary mixture of tropical and European foliage, of shrubs and flowers on the Black Sea coast."
2. "There was no birth control in Russia."
3. "India will be much better off, if there was more Central control and more money for health services."

Some comments are called for. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has been opposed to birth control, largely on religious grounds and, in this respect, because of Mahatma Gandhi's ideology. There is no birth control in Russia because men are wanted as cannon fodder. India has no such need.

Sad Tale

Central control is wanted by all the Ministers and particularly by those in charge of state subjects, such as Education, Health, Labour and Agriculture. Apart from the merits of the case and its constitutional aspect, the issue is what has Health Ministry done to the institutions over which it has been exercising full control? One view here is that whatever it has touched, it has destroyed. Lady Harding Medical College, built up and nursed with the greatest care and having had an all-India reputation, is in shambles. A college created to commemorate the memory of a woman, meant exclusively for women and till 1947 staffed by women had had a male principal appointed to run it. As a result of its stewardship, some of the ablest members of the staff have resigned and left the institution.

An American lady doctor was recruited under the American Point 4 programme to become the Principal of the College. She was ill most of the time. She stayed in New Delhi and the staff preferred to attend on her than on the poor students.

The College of Nursing is another Central Institution, which has a tale of its own. It is used as a big show window to impress the foreigners. It has an American principal. It has foreigners and particularly New Zealanders as heads of all departments. The College has been in existence for six years and yet no attempt has been made so far to Indianise the top posts in the College. The American Principal sees to it that no Indian girl reaches qualifying standard to replace foreigners! Potential rivals are quickly pushed out and sent away or transferred from one section to another so that no one remains available to replace foreigners. The Colombo Plan and American aids have provided convenient handles to keep Indians out.

Dead men tell no tales. Mr. B. Das is the father of the House in the Union Parliament. He fractured his knee by a fall. He was admitted into Willingdon Hospital. He is still alive and is full of praise for the Willingdon Hospital; another institution under Central control.

New Zealand Government gifted some money to finance the all-India Medical Institute. A New Zealand Minister laid the foundation-stone of the Hospital in the winter of 1951-52. Another New Zealand Minister visited New Delhi last spring to see the progress of the institute. He found that the foundation-stone had been shifted to another site over which no brick or stone had yet been laid. The Colombo Plan Committee is due to meet here next autumn, when attempts will be made to throw dust in the eyes of the donors by exhibiting brisk building activity, not on the Institute but on residential quarters for the staff.

The Pre-fab Housing Factory, however, is the monumental achievement of the Health Ministry. The factory ultimately had to be leased out to a half-Indian half-foreign firm. The tax-payer was a loser by almost fifty lakhs of rupees.

As for roses, New Delhi in pre-Independence days had plenty of them in all Minister's houses. They have been mercilessly uprooted and replaced by onions, brinjals and beetroots.

HOW TO EAT POTATOES

While rich in starch, the potato contains many essential minerals and vitamins.

If properly cooked, a medium-sized potato can give you 118 calories of food energy, as much calcium as is contained in one and a half table spoons of cream cheese, as much phosphorous as is be found in a thick slice of whole wheat bread, almost as much iron as in a normal serving of a meat dish, as much of the B Vitamins as in a cup of meat stew, as much vitamin C as in a small orange.

The art of cooking potatoes is to cook them long enough to rupture the starch granules but not long enough to destroy their food value. Boiled whole in its skin, the potato retains practically all of its vitamin C and a high degree of the other nutrients. If cut and then boiled, it losses its food value by 30 per cent. Some nutrients are retained in the cooking water, which should always be used. For cooking, the smallest quantity of water, just enough to cover the potatoes, should be used. It should be boiling when the potatoes are added.

Never salt potatoes while they are cooking. Keeping boiled potatoes over-night destroys their utility as a protective food. Cooking—but not over-cooking—potatoes in a steam-cooker retains the nutrients. It is better to mash them just before eating provided these have already been boiled whole in their skins.

Baking potatoes whole in their skins is, in general, a good method of conserving nutrients, but not as good nutrotionally as boiling them whole in their skins. Frying pre-boiled potatoes results in a marked loss of both Vitamin C and B1. Raw potatoes, when fried, retain about 60 per cent of their Vitamin C, but lose heavily in Vitamin B1.

From Our Correspondent

BROUGHT

had been prepared, keeping in view of the natural configuration of the land. Out of this 700 acres it was proposed to develop immediately a site for 100 plots of 2 acres each for the use primarily of foreign diplomats. The idea was to make the plots available to the various embassies and other diplomatic bodies so that they might themselves start construction of buildings on their plots.

The scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 62,72,000 and includes:—

1. Levelling 75 per cent of the basin area.
2. Constructing roads for the diplomatic area and main connecting roads to New Delhi. The metalled width of the roads will be reduced for the time being to keep down the expenditure.
3. Distribution mains for filtered water supply for diplomatic area and connected temporarily to Hasanpura Reservoir.
4. Unfiltered water supply for construction to be tapped from the 16" main at the junction of South Avenue and Roberts Road and the pressure increased by installing a booster pump.
5. Sewers for the diplomatic area and connection to the New Delhi sewers which is feasible as the discharge will be small.

Two Parts

It may be added that the scheme as a whole for the development of 1,600 acres of land available had two parts namely:—

1. Development of flat basin area of 700 acres. The total estimated cost was placed at	Rs. 1,65,20,000
2. Development of the slopes of the two ridges and the area beyond the ridges comparing 900 acres. The estimated cost was	Rs. 2,18,00,000

As regards the work consisted of two stages namely:—

(a) To construct roads and service for diplomats and to connect them to the present system of services of New Delhi. The estimated cost is	Rs. 62,72,000
(b) To construct the roads and other services for the remainder part of the basin area at an estimated cost of	Rs. 1,02,48,000
TOTAL ..	Rs. 1,65,20,000

White Elephant

The Enclave has been developed and town-planned, but notwithstanding its occasional boost up, very few foreign missions have so far taken interest in it. A visit to the Enclave will disclose four double-storeyed houses, standing in isolation. Two of them are occupied by the Japanese Embassy. Out of 39 foreign missions only eight have purchased plots on which no building activity is witnessed. Six more missions are reported to be negotiating for plots. In the private sector, about half a dozen houses are under construction.

One frequent reaction of the foreign missions is that they do not want to become a lepers' colony.

At the last public auction of plots, the prices fetched were far below anticipation.

Mr. Gadgil is already forgotten, but his achievements in New Delhi will long be remembered. In 1947 several foreign missions were very keen to buy Princes' houses in New Delhi. Almost all of them have been converted into offices. The Baroda House is the headquarters of Northern Railway. The Bihar House accommodates the Central Water and Power Commission. And so on. This has ruined all of them. Money was spent on the Diplomatic Enclave, which remains an unsaleable white elephant. Bungalows with beautiful layout gardens have been converted into flats. They will soon become congeries of slums. Meanwhile the Government is planning to spend Rs. fifty lakhs more on the Enclave.

Diplomatic Enclave

Diplomatic Enclave or "Krishna Nagar" is in the limelight again. Some day it may provide a great deal of excitement. It has been the pet child of the former Works Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

The defunct Standing Finance Committee of the legislature discussed this project in 1949. It was explained that there had been a constantly growing demand for office and residential accommodation in New Delhi from foreign diplomats and missions and Government of India had been finding it impossible to meet such demands out of the existing accommodation. The present development proposal had therefore been mooted.

There are two lines of ridges running parallel from north to south with a basin of flat land in between in the land under consideration. A layout for developing the basin area of 700 acres out of a total area of 1,600 acres available

A Counseller Of Kings

BY ELIZABETH R. SODLER

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

IN 1914 there came up for auction at the Anderson Galleries in New York "autographed letters, original manuscrips, books, portraits, and curios from the library of Robert Louis Stevenson." Among the curios were gifts given to R.L.S. by the native people during the three voyages which furnished him with material for his books 'in the South Seas'. Many of these curios were purchased as an addition to the ethnological collections of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Their interest to the Museum being chiefly ethnological, only a few pieces were exhibited.

In the 'thirties, when the Museum was planning a new gallery exhibit for children, the Stevenson collection was remembered. An exhibit associated with a name known to every boy and girl would be ideal. At the time I was on the staff of the Education Department at the Museum. The idea of exhibiting the collection delighted me. The other members of the staff were glad to let me take over its installation and do the necessary research.

In this way I discovered Robert Louis Stevenson. It was not the famous author that I came to know, but the man. No, not that entirely either; it was a special quality animating the man that came clearer and clearer into my mental focus, as I read 'In the South Seas' and read it in such intimate association with the mementos of his travels there.

●

In 1890, R.L.S. went on his third voyage among the islands of the South Seas aboard the trading schooner, Janet Nicoll. On this voyage, before he settled in Samoa, he began collecting for publication the most significant of his experiences among the islands. When these accounts first appeared serially in America and England, they were received with disappointment; they lacked the imaginative brilliance which his reading public had come to expect of him. But in 1881 Stevenson had written, "There are two duties incumbent upon any man who enters on the business of writing; truth to the fact, and a good spirit in the treatment." It was just because the account of his voyages was true, because it was accurate reporting, that it disappointed his contemporaries. In the 1890s the bulk of the reading public wanted to hear of the South Seas as a background for romance; it wanted to hear of far away wholly enchanted and enchanting islands rather than the facts.

About his own feeling for the islands and their people Stevenson frankly told his readers. "If more days are granted to me, they shall be passed where I have found life most pleasant and man most interesting." There is no censorious remark made, there is no prejudice in these pages. Understanding Polynesian, Melanesian, Micronesian, or Caucasian with clear vision as his fellow-man, he told what he saw.

Early in the book Stevenson made clear his attitude toward Christian missionaries in the islands of whatever denomination. While recognizing the shortcomings of many he nevertheless affirmed that "the missionaries are the best and most useful whites in the Pacific." He substantiated his words in his chapter "A Portrait and A Story." When you have read the "portrait" and finished the "story," it will be understood if you close the book for a moment and mentally walk on tiptoe.

●

The story tells of a native Hawaiian evangelist named Kekela, who came to an island in the Marquesas archipelago in the days before cannibalism had been exterminated. The mate of an American vessel had been captured by a chief whose son had been kidnapped by a slaver. The chief was preparing to deal with the American in the usual way, when Kekela intervened to plead for his life. The chief refused his plea. The following day Kekela went again and offered all his most treasured possessions, his whale-boat, his fire-arms, his black coat, as a ransom for the American.

In return for these the chief agreed to release the American into the custody of Kekela, who took him home and helped him escape into and American vessel at the earliest opportunity.

Later Kekela received a monetary reward from the American government and a gold watch from President Lincoln. Kekela acknowledged the gift in a moving letter, which, translated from the original Hawaiian, reads in part, "As to this friendly deed of mine....its seed came from your great land, and was brought by certain of your countrymen, who had received the love of God. It was planted in Hawaii, and I brought it to plant in this land and in these dark regions, that they might receive the root of all that is good and true, which is *love*."

●

With his natural impartiality, his happy and understanding sympathy, Stevenson made friends among the native people, always meeting them where they were.

No two of these expressed their feeling for RLS more eloquently than a titular chief in the Marquesas archipelago and a "tyrant" in the Gilbert islands.

The titular chief was Stanislao Montanini, son of the former cannibal chief. The archipelago was in the hands of the French; and Stanislao, who had been sent to South America to be educated and spoke French fluently, was of great help in keeping order and seeing work was carried out. Stevenson and he spent much time together, Stevenson telling stories of Scottish legend and history, while Stanislao responded with tales of his own people. On the evening before Stevenson and his family left the island Stanislao expressed the thought, which was to be repeated often by other chiefs and native rulers in distant islands: "Ah, vous deviez rester ici, mon cher ami. Vous etes les gens qu'il faut pour les Kanaques; vous etes doux, vous et votre famille; vous seriez obeis dans toutes les iles.'

Stanislao and his mother, "grande chieftesse" of the archipelago, gave Stevenson and his family gifts, and so expressed their feelings in the formally accepted manner of their people. One of these gifts is specifically spoken of in Stevenson's book and is represented in the Stevenson Collection at the University Museum. Another such gift came from the "tyrant" Tembinok'.

Tembinok', whose coral citadel Apemama was one of the Gilbert Islands, was the last absolute monarch in the South Seas, and his were the last Pacific Islands to be exclusively under native control. The white trader was suffered to anchor and trade with the king who rowed out to the visiting craft, but white men were forbidden to set foot on the island without the king's express permission. Stevenson wanted to visit the island so that he might observe Tembinok' and the ancient untouched ways of the island.

A crowded double-decker bus stopped at the corner and a stout middle-aged man descended the stairs, carrying a small girl. Depositing her carefully on the curb, he climbed back up and brought down a little boy. Again he made the journey to the top of the bus, and this time he carried down a younger child.

As he went up for the fourth time, a 10-year-old, waiting to get on the bus, let up a cry of protest. "For goodness' sakes," she moaned. "What's he got up there—a nest?"

NAVAJO DECORATIONS FOR S. S. "UNITED STATES"

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

just as the Indian painters strew the coloured sands to draw the design. The smaller and more intricate details were drawn in a medium to which the grains of enamel would adhere. Then the artist sprinkled on pinches of enamel grains from between his thumb and first two fingers. The loose grains were removed and those adhering were held in place until the firing was done.

The enamels, when applied, were in granular form of a glass-like substance. Their resemblance to sand was close enough to that they lent themselves to the same method of handling. Hard vitreous enamels were used, of 1350 degrees Fahrenheit and 1500 degrees Fahrenheit firing temperatures. Enamels ranged from the fine Number 80 mesh for the white background of the motifs to such coarser grinds as Number 60, Number 50 and even Number 40 mesh.

Enamels And Colours

The colours are the same as those used by the Navajo. (Black, white, red, yellow and blue, also certain combinations of these colours, but no green). Enamels of different colours were used together to produce the mottled effects of the sand paintings and the coarser grinds were used to retain the characteristic textures. Care was taken in firing not to fuse the granules to a point where they would lose their identity and flow into a smooth, blassy surface. The heat had to be removed at just the right time.

This and other refinements were made posible by the method of firing over an acetylene torch instead of using kiln. The cut-out is supported by laying it across two of the row of bolts that project horibontally from a wooden batten. This device prevants the absorption and dissipation of the heat that would occur if the work were laid on a block of metal. Also it permits the artist to apply the heat from the back of the work, enabling him to observe the behaviour of the enamel under the action of the heat and to control the firing. This makes possible the many variations in the enamels that contribute to the beauty and interest of these panels.

If enamel on metal is to be at its best there must be a considerable thicknes of enamel so that light will penetrate and be reflected back, giving it luminosity. This volume is obtained very well by pouring the enamel granules through the fingers, applying several coats, one upon the other, and firing them. Some parts of Ostuni's panels took five or six applications of enamel.

Countless difficulties were faced and overcome in developing this technique. For one thing, the fine points, which are numerous in the more intricate parts of the designs, became very hot before the main part of the piece had reached a high enough temperature for the proper fusion of the enamel. As a result the enamel burned off those points and had to be applied again and fired. Certain colours, particularly the red, burned out before the other colours were properly fired and had to be red one.

When the cut-out designs or motifs had been satisfactorily enamelled the next step was to prepare the aluminum background with its coating of coarse white sand. The face of the aluminum was thoroughly cleaned and roughened with an abrasive, then a coat of a resin adhesive was applied. While the adhesive was wet, white sand was sifted over the surface. When the sheet was tilted the surplus sand fell off and the sand which stuck to the adhesive remained as a coating. If it was not perfect, the operation had to be done over again until a satisfactory surface was obtained. This involved, each time ,cleaning of the defective coating down to the aluminum.

Ironed Out

The final stage was mounting the designs, or motifs, on the background of the panel. First the motifs were laid in place and adjusted with care. Because many of them were composed of several pieces and the operation was delicate, this was tedious. Then the outline of each piece was scribed on the background to mark its place. The same adhesive used to hold the sand on the aluminum background was applied to the backs of the pieces and to the portions of the background upon which they were to be mounted.

Then the motifs were ironed down with an electric iron of the ordinary household variety, but used very hot—so hot that asbestos gloves had to be worn. The heat and the pressure together relieved the residual stresses in the copper which were due to the firing, and took the buckles out. The background became so hot that the resin adhesive was set, holding the sand coating firmly.

These difficulties are only a few of the obstacles which had to be overcome in perfecting the technique outlined here. But Peter Ostuni is used to living the hard way. His ambition was to be a painter. Rather than sell a painting before it satisfied him, he had earned his living as a stevedore, roofer, seaman, house painter, skating-rink operator and counselor. Ostuni was born in New York, graduated from Cooper Union with a first prize in 1936 and later taught there. He has painted for 20 years. (Cooper Union, in New York City, is an institution for practical teaching in applied sciences and art, founded in 1859 by the American philanthropist Peter Cooper).

In addition to the 12 mural panels representing Navajo sand paintings, which Ostuni was commissioned to execute for the S. S. UNITED STATES, there is a thirteenth panel showing an original design. Ostuni received permission to introduce this in order to complete the room as he felt it should be, with a modern work harmonizing with the Indian designs.—"Craft Horizons."

IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE?

(Continued from Page 2, col 1)

the accidental hit make him a marksman? On the other hand, a marksman also may miss a shot. But can a stray misshot of the marksman make him a blindman? Similarly, if a scientist fails, he fails because there is some defect in the science he has so far developed, or in its application to the case in hand. He has room—and sense, and brain—to think over the failure, find out the cause, set it right or mitigate it, and thus make his science more and more perfect day by day, though not absolutely perfect in a day. And that is the cause of our present day exploits of flying like birds and diving like fish.

●

Now compare the achievements or progress made by astrology with that of medicine or engineering, and the difference would be manifest in a moment. While the real scientist is double-marching with his science, the astrologers are marking time in the slough of "their" science.

As for the psychological part played by Astrology — viz. providing unction to injured hearts or bringing solace to despaired souls —the astrologers are fully entitled to the credit. But their claim, as scientists, of being able to avert or frustrate the bad effects of the influence of the planets, is absurd. Because, there is no proof whatsoever of the very existence of that influence — no astrologer has yet attempted to demonstrate its existence — although he has all-along been boasting of frustrating its effect, or protecting the prospective victim from its prowess. And, in the very absence of the influence—or proof of its existence —is not the talk of averting or frustrating its effect, obviously idle — as ridiculous as the struggles of a Fire Brigade, fighting the flames and rescuing the inhabitants of a building, which is not on fire at all?

●

Further, the success of astrology even as an alienism, is not its success as a science, but is the success of the powerful weakness of man — of his want of courage of thinking hard in matters spiritual —which defect he has inherited from his very birth, along with a host of other infirmities such as anger, fear, simpletonness, stupidity, wickedness, etc., etc. The mere fact that a mental aberration can be cured by an astrologer, cannot make astrology a science, because, even a grandma's blessing may cure an ailing, as a girl's incantation cures her little brother's injury on the knee caused by a fall. And, just as a grandma's blessing or the girl's incantation cannot be called a "science" —of the category of medicine or engineer e astrology also cannot be called a science notwithstanding its efficacy as a method of mental healing.

Lastly, although it may be difficult to determine the ratio between the good the astrologers are doing to society by way of mental healing, and the harm they are doing by raising a naivety to the status of a science, there is no doubt whatever that they are encouraging mental weakness in the individual. Of course, it would not therefore be quite just to blame or punish them for this, because they are not doing it intentionally but unconsciously, being themselves under the influence of that weakness.

BOMBAY STATE TOURNEY

Four Divisions Proposed

Chess

THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE of the gradation of players into divisions and their promotions into higher divisions is at last on the anvil.

The Rules Committee appointed by the managing committee of the Chess Club of India has thrashed out a provisional framework of the divisions and the gradation standard of players. This august body met about 2 weeks back and I hear that four divisions instead of the present three have been proposed.

In the Junior Division as at present any competitor can participate, of course subject to the approval of his entry. For the qualifying Division, those who have already played in this division will be entitled to play as also those who are promoted from the Junior Division the same year. The number to be promoted from the Junior Division will be as usual 3 or more according to the discretion of the tournament committee.

The two more divisions will be the top-most division —the championship Division proper — and the elimination division.

In the Championship Division the first five of the previous chess tournament will be seeded and in addition five players of known strength from the moffusil will be invited in the seeded division or will be accepted on the recommendation of well-known moffusil chess clubs.

First three players from the division as also the remaining championship division players who ar enot seeded will play in the elimination division. The first three or more as per discretion of the tournament committee will be promoted from the elimination division to the championship division.

The following game was played in the recent Mar del Plata tournament. Gilgoric again won in a convincing manner with 16 points out of 19, ahead of Najdorf who scored 14½. The other prize-winners were Julio Bolbochan 13½, Dr. Trifunovic 13, Cue Ila 12½, Letelier and Pilnik 11½, Eliskases 11, Rossetto 10½, Guimard 10. This was Schocron's first appearance in a tournament of this magnitude, and he did well to score 9 points.

WHITE:—Gilgoric
BLACK:—Schocron

Cambridge Spring's Defence

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3. P-B4, P-K3; 4. Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 5. B-Kt5, P-B3; 6. P-K3, Q-R4; 7. PxP (*1), KtxP; 8. Q-Q2 (*2), B-Kt5; 9. R-B1, P-KR3 (*3); 10. B-R4, P-K4 (*4); 11. B-Q3, Castles; 12. Castles, R-K1; 13. P-K4, Kt-B5; 14. B-Kt1, Kt-KKt3; 15. B-Kt3, Kt-Kt3 (*5); 16. P-QR3, -B-B1 (*6); 17. B-R2, B-K3; 18. BxB, RxB; 19. PxP, Kt-QB5; 20. Q-K2, QKtxKP; 21. KtxKt, KtxKt; 22. P-B4, Kt-Q2; 23. P-K5, KR-K1 (*7); 24. Kt-K4, QR-Q1; 25. K-R1, Q-R5; 26. B-R4, B-K2; 27. BxB, RxB; 28. QR-Q1 (*8), Q-R4; 29. Q-Q3, KR-K1; 30. Kt-Q6, Kt-Kt3; 31. Q-KKt3 (*9), and Black resigned.

Comments

(*1) More usual against the Cambridge Springs Defence is 7. Kt-Q2, B-Kt5; 8. Q-B2, Castles; 9. B-R4, P-B4; 10. Kt-Kt3, Q-R5; 11. BxKt, KtxB; 12. QPxP, BxKt Ch; 13. QxB, Kt-K5; 14. Q-R5, QxQ; 15. KtxQ, with equal chances.

(*2) The text-move is equally good but Alekhine suggests in the book of the New York tournament 8. Q-Kt3, B-Kt5; 9. R-B1, etc.

(*3) If 9. ...., BxKt; 10. PxB, the Queen guards the Rook Pawn and after castling White has a fine open game.

(*4) An aggressive turn, but White need not take the Pawn. It's further advance is prevented by White's next developing move.

(*5) A doubtful move. The knights are decentralised and disconnected and some of the Black forces are crowded on the Queenside.

(*6) He preserves the two Bishops but an exchange would lessen the tension. With his next move White starts attacking in earnest.

(*7) The threat was 24. P-B5 which now would be answered by 24. ...., KtxP White's reply is decisive.

(*8) The Q file has become the key to the position. It is remarkable how it's domination leads to a sudden finish.

(*9) Black is helpless against the threat 32. Kt-B5. If 31. ...., R-K3; 32. Kt-B5, and Black cannot defend the mate by 32. ...., R-Kt3; because of 33. Kt-K7 ch.

The following game was played in the recent tournament at Ilford. R.G. Wade the present British Champion was defeated by M. Blaine one of the pillars of the Hampstead Chess Club in a smart finish.

WHITE:—R. G. Wade.
BLACK:—M. Blaine.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. Kt-B3, Castles; 6. B-K2, QKt-Q2 (*1); 7. Castles, P-K4; 8. R-K1 (*2), R-K1; 9. B-B1 (*), P-B3; 10. R-Kt1, PxP; 11. KtxP, Kt-B4; 12. P-B3 (*4), P-QR4; 13. B-K3, Q-B2; 14. Q-Q2, KKt-Q2; 15. KR-Q1, B-B1; 16. QKt-K2, Kt-K4; 17. Kt-B4 (*5), B-K3 (*6); 18. Kt (B4) xB, PxKt; 19. P-QKt3, Kt-B2; 20. P-QR3, P-K4; 21. Kt-K2, Kt-K3; 22. P-Kt3, P-B4; 23. Kt-B3, Kt-Q5; 24. B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 25. R-KB1, R-KB1; 26. R-B2; QR-K1; 27. Kt-Q5, Q-Q1; 28. P-QKt4, RPxP; 29. PxP, P-Kt3; 30. Q-Kt2, B-R3 (*7); 31. BxB, KtxB; 32. R-R1 (*8), R-B2; 33. R-R6, QR-B1; 34. RxP, Kt-Kt5 (*9); 35. R-B1, KtxP Ch; 36. BxKt, RxB; 37. RxR, RxR; 38. PxP (*10), Q-Kt4; 39. Kt-B4 (*11), PxKt; 40. R-Kt8 Ch, K-B2; 41. Q-QKt 7 Ch (*12), Q-K2; 42. Q-B8, Kt-K6; 43. R-Kt1, BPxP; 44. BPxP, B-Kt7 and White resigned.

(*1) Black can play 6. ...., P-K4; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. QxQ, RxQ; 9. KtxP, KtxP, etc.

(*2) At this move 8. P-Q5 deserves serious consideration.

(*3) Modern Chess Openings suggests 9. P-Q5 instead.

(*4) A good move at this point, as no danger threatens the King on the Black diagonal.

(*5) The play of the Knights is intriguing.

(*6) This must have taken White by surprise and helps the future action of black Rooks.

(*7) An excellent move which brings the Knight effectively into play.

(*8) White tries to win a Pawn, ultimately allowing the Rook to stray into wilderness.

(*9) Now the win looms into sight.

(*10) The White Rook looks forlorn at Kt6. Black's threat was 38. ...., Kt-K6; 39. KtxKt, QxR; or 39. PxP, R-B8 mate.

(*11)) Again the threat was 39. ...., Kt-K6, (40. KtxKt, QxKt Ch; 41. K-Kt2, QxKP winning.)

(*12) Not 41. Q-R8, QxP Ch; 42. K-Kt2, Q-B7 Ch; 43. K-R3, QxR P Ch; 44. KxKt, Q-R4 mate.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 41

BLACK

WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

PROBLEM NO. 40 KEYMOVE:—R-B3.

LONG GREY MAN OF BEN MACDHUI

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

boding. Another found it came on as he heard a piercing and intensely high singing note, that seemed to come from the soil of the mountain.

Although there is a wide variety of such experiences, they have two things in common: they have happened to level-headed and experienced mountaineers, and they happen only occasionally. All those who have reported strange things on Ben Macdhui have been on the mountain many times without anything unusual occurring.

●

What are we to make of it all? Sir Hugh Rankin sees no mystery in it. He says that he and his wife have met the Grey Man, who conversed in a foreign tongue. He was very like Gandhi, only much larger. His appearance was accompanied by a peculiar buzzing music, which, Sir Hugh says, was the music of the Buddhist Heavenly Host.

Professor Collie sums up his opinion as follows: "What you may make of it. I do not know, but there is something very queer about the top of Ben Macdhui and I will not go back there myself."

Perhaps the most disturbing comment came from a group of gamekeepers and stalkers whose work takes them frequently on the mountain. They were asked what they thought of the tales about The Grey Man. They didn't reply for a moment, then one of them said: "We don't talk about that."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

HIS ROUNDS — FROM MOSQUE TO PRISON

LEFT: To visit the mosque on Fridays, Khalid Hamed dons the customary dress. With him is a local religious dignitary. RIGHT: One of the Mamour's early-morning duties is to take the roll-call at the local prison. Women convicts (far left) are also kept at the Nyala prison.

Sudanisation Forges Ahead

KHALID Hamed El Malik is Mamour of Nyala, one of the "Beau Geste" villages of Darfur, remotest Province of the Sudan. Westwards the desert stretches out over 16,000 unbroken square miles to the borders of French Equatorial Africa.

Like other Sudanese officials he is assuming more and more responsibility in running local affairs, for under the policy of "Sudanisation" senior administrative and technical posts previously held by British officials are being handed over to qualified Sudanese.

The years have wrought little change on Nyala, a desert outpost among the Baggara Arabs. In the wild country all around there are the usual cattle raids, tribal quarrels and border troubles that have been typical of this arid, unruly country for centuries past. Although Nyala serves as an administrative centre of a sub-district, much of the Mamour's work has to be done hundreds of miles from his office desk-long treks across the shimmering wastes, visits to each little nomad encampment and water hole, with seemingly interminable discussions over local affairs.

TRAVELS MUCH

Khalid Hamed loves horses and riding and although these long desert treks mean up to a month at a time away from home, his wife and his two-year-old daughter, this is the work he likes. Several times he has travelled as far as the French border for discussions with his French counter-parts because ever since the war the Sudan Government has kept in close contact with the officials in French Equatorial Africa. On both sides of the frontier the nomad Arabs are primitive people to whom artificial frontiers have no meaning and grazing rights, wherever theye are, go to the strongest tribe.

MANY OTHER JOBS

When in Nyala Khalid Hamed often finds himself deputising for the District Commissioner, when Mr. John Wilson goes out on trek. Then his responsibilities grow, for the District Commissioner's Office is the funnel for all the activities of the district,—reports, memoranda, deputations, committees, and endless meetings with local personalities.

In the midst of it all, an occasional visiting aircraft—very occasional—may be heard approaching Nyala and then the Mamour has to rush out to the airstrip to supervise the erection of the windsock, for Aerodrome Officer is just another of the Mamour's varied roles in a place like Nyala.

Polo is a popular game in the Western Sudan. Though introduced by the British many Sudanese have taken up the game and the Mamour (standing) is an enthusiast, although not a regular player. He keeps two horses.

TRYING CASES AND VISITING MARKETS

LEFT: Often the Mamour's court is simply a table under the scanty shade of a thorn tree. With him trying a case is the Magdum of Nyala, Abdul Rahman Adam Rijal, an influential tribal leader, whose word carries great weight among these primitive nomadic tribes. RIGHT: The branches of the tebeldi (babobab) tree serve as display stands for this country butcher's wares at a rural market. This is one of the many markets which the Mamour (second from left) has to visit on his journeys.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.